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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1869. NO. 270.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Fine Dress Shirts

Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

Carriages Furnished for Funerals

At two dollars by Fairman & Samson, corner of seventh avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, and also at 135 Sandusky street, Allegheny city.

The Greatest Bargains

Yet offered are the ladies in the white gored tucked skirts at $1 50; white gored tucked ruffled skirts at $1 75; white undressed skirts at $1 25; white ruffled aprons at $1 00; embroideries, white goods, straw goods, ribbons, flowers, &c., closing out at very low prices, at W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market street.

Good Fresh Ale

Is very difficult to obtain at this season of the year, for a sultry atmosphere is one firm in the constitution to brewers. This remark is one firm in the city whose ales are still unrivalled, notwithstanding the hot weather. We refer to Pierce, Hannals & Co., of the Oregon brewery, whose ales are not excelled by the famous brands of London and Edinburg. The Oregon brewery is on Stevenson street near Fifth avenue.

Gentlemen

For a perfect fitting Star Shirt call at Moorhead's.

Funeral Furnishing Goods

At a great reduction. Carriages at two dollars, by Fairman & Samson, 135 Sandusky street, Allegheny city, and corner of Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

"There's No Such Word as Fail!"

This is absolutely true in using DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL BAKING POWDER, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into its manufacture, that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutritious, can be made every time. It is always already, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. MWS

Gents Go To

W. W. Moorhead's 81 Market street, for a full and complete assortment of furnishing goods.

A Further Proof

Of the efficacy of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, we beg to refer to the great number of American, not to speak of European, physicians who have either used it in their own families, or prescribed it for their patients, in every case with the most happy results. MWS

Polish Your Furniture

With the *Aromatic Furniture Polish*. Sold only by Jos. Fleming, 84 Market St., corner of Diamond. Sole agent.

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at Meffert and McKenna's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Important Naval Court Martial.

Who Shall Say when a Sick Man is Fit for Duty, the Surgeon or the Captain—Probable Finding in the Yerger Case—Gratifying Agricultural Reports from Pennsylvania—The Pacific Railroad Again—A Financier Indicted for Fraud.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1869.

Naval Court-martial.

A naval court-martial of great interest is to come off in this city the last of the present week. It is that of Surgeon Chas. L. Green, of the Nipsic, just returned from Cuban waters, on charges preferred by Commander Selfridge, for disobedience of orders, in refusing to discharge one of the seamen from the sick list. One point in the case is whether the surgeon or captain of the vessel is the proper person to say when a sick man is fit for duty. A more important point is whether a commander can give such an order to the surgeon, and this turns on Admiral Porter's pet theory as to the relative rank of line and staff officers. Captain Davenport is President of the Court.

The Yerger Case.

It is expected that General Ames will arrive here to morrow, and the findings of the Yerger court be laid before him for official report to the War Department. While nothing has been made public the impression in military circles is that Yerger has been convicted of murder and sentenced to death.

Agricultural Matters.

General Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture, continues to receive gratifying reports of the success of the experiments conducted by the Department the past season. The Corresponding Secretary of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society writes from Harrisburg that the Excelsior oats distributed in that quarter have fully answered public expectation. A farmer near that city has grown from this seed a single stalk having one hundred and seventy-three fully developed heads, and a large number with one hundred and fifty. Other farmers in that quarter have been equally successful and pronounce the best variety of oats ever grown there. The Tappahannock wheat is also in great demand in Pennsylvania for seed, which the Department has distributed as freely as its means permitted.

Defense of Judge Wright.

Judge J. W. Wright is out in a pamphlet defending himself from the charges made some time ago by Gen. Blair, relative to bounties due the Creek Indian regiment. He says that he has regularly visited the Indian country once a year, and paid all demands in cash or United states drafts. He has had a good many rough charges and insinuations against Blunt.

The Pacific Road.

The editor of the *Evening Star*, of this city, having traveled over the Union Pacific railroad, writes as follows to his paper from Salt Lake City: "The company are making great exertions to bring the road to the mark in all respects—widening embankments, substituting substantial culverts and bridges for temporary ones, straightening track, reducing grades, &c.—and I see no reason to doubt that it will soon be made one of the safest, as it is now one of the easiest, riding roads in the country."

Indicted for Fraud.

Antonia Pelletier, who has been figuring somewhat largely of late at the west in some questionable financial transactions, and who has creditors in Washington and St. Louis, has been indicted for fraud by the Grand Jury here, and was to-day arrested on a bench warrant by Judge Fisher, on complaint of E. L. Stevens. Pelletier's last operations were in the Colonel Oberlin, Ohio, where he was purchasing horses.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 1869.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal revenue from July first to date were $17,880,000.

WITHOUT AUTHORITY.

The recently published statement that the Secretary of the Treasury would sell no more gold and buy no more bonds was without authority.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Rawlins was at the department today, looking improved in health.

The President is expected next Thursday.

The Convict of Georgia, left Washington tonight, with authority to take possession of the Confederate laboratory at Macon for the State Agricultural Fair. After the first of January it is probable the building will be converted into a hospital for aged and infirm.

CONSOLIDATION.

A memorial has been prepared and will soon be circulated throughout Washington and Georgetown for signatures, and presented to Congress, asking that the two cities be consolidated under one municipal government, to be called the City of Washington.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Railroad Officials in Councils—The Prospects of Two New Roads—The Wheat Harvest and Corn Prospect.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 27, 1869.

A meeting of railroad officials was held in this city to-day, to discuss the prospects of the Fort Wayne, Muncie and Cincinnati and Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroads. The connection, right of way, location and other important points were the objects of the meeting, but the result of their deliberations cannot now be made public, but it is known to be favorable to the two roads and will tend to their speedy construction. The party is composed of Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; George W. Cass, of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne; D. H. Sheldon and A. H. Campbell, of the Muncie; Hon. J. L. Williams and J. K. Edgerton, of the Grand Rapids, and A. F. Edgerton, of the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad.

The past few days has been very favorable for farmers in this section. The wheat crop has nearly all been secured, with sure indications of much over the average yield. The corn does not promise so favorably, but will be sufficient for home consumption.

Charles E. Quiney was arrested in New York yesterday, charged with attempting to sell two forged certificates of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company of one hundred shares each, and of a total value of $22,800. Quiney, who offered to sell the forged certificates to Wm. Hatch & Co, was held in $5,000 to answer. The certificates produced in court purport to be the first of series No. 10,935, signed W. F. Coolbaugh, Treasurer, and John F. Tracy, President. The original certificate of the same number was long since cancelled. It is not believed a great amount of spurious stock is out.

The Louisville *Express* last evening, after reviewing the circumstances whereby Judge J. S. Black had his arm crushed, some two months ago, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, says the Railroad Company, having promised to pay all the expenses incurred in restoring his arm, the attending physicians have brought in a bill of $6,500 for their services. There has been no action taken yet by the directors of the road, but they rather demur at the charge as exorbitant.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Important Address of Baron Von Beust to the Hungarian Deputies—Degree Conferred on Longfellow by Oxford University, &c.

Address by Von Beust.

VIENNA, July 27.—Baron Von Beust received the Budget Committee of the Hungarian delegation, and made an important address. He said the relations between Austria and France had been on the best possible footing ever since Austria relinquished the Italian territories, and the interests and intentions of the two countries were identical. Alluding to the Eastern policy, he said he would not insist on the programme of 1867, but leave to the option of Turkey to follow his counsel regarding concessions to the Christians. On this point he would bring no pressure to bear. He declared that he had honestly striven to establish more cordial relations with France, but his efforts not having been met in a similar spirit, he had been unsuccessful. He closed with a strong defense of the general policy of the Imperial Government. The Prime Minister's speech was received with great satisfaction.

Degree Conferred.

LONDON, July 27.—Henry W. Longfellow was yesterday invested with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Oxford University, at a special convocation.

Shipping Intelligence.

LONDON, July 27.—The steamers City of Boston, Hansa and Malta, from New York, the Berlin from Baltimore, and the Hibernia from Quebec, have arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, July 27, Evening.—Consols for money 93⅝ on account 93⅝@93⅞. American securities quiet; 5-20 bonds 82½; do at Frankfort 87½; Erie 19; Illinois, 93⅝.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, July 27.—Bourse steady; rentes 71 francs 95 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 12¼d; Orleans 12¼d; sales 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—California white wheat 10s 7d; red western 9s 2d. Western flour 25s 6d. Corn—30s for old, 28s for new. Oats 3s 6d. Peas 48s. Pork 100s. Beef 90s. Lard 70s. Cheese 61s. Bacon 59s.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, July 27.—Tallow 46s. Sugar 38s 9d. Linseed oil £31.

Petroleum at Antwerp 50¾ francs, and quiet. Cotton at Havre 150¾ francs.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

Celebration at Duxbury, Mass.—Toasts and Speeches.

KINGSTON, MASS., July 27.—The people of Duxbury, with invited guests, are celebrating the completion of the French Atlantic Cable. The dinner took place in a large tent on Abraham's Hill, it was a splendid affair, some six hundred people being present. Hon. S. N. Gifford, President of the Committee of Arrangements, called the assembly to order in fitting remarks, after which Rev. Jeremy Moody, of Duxbury, offered prayer. After the dinner was discussed, the following toasts were gone through with:

First, "To the town of Duxbury; its inhabitants the descendants of the Pilgrim heroes who planted on this very spot the seed of unparalleled popular and noble American civilization, perpetuating the names of Carver, Brewster, of Standish and Bradford, of Winslow and Alden, attest their unbroken lineage by extending an enthusiastic welcome to those who have achieved so magnificent an enterprise in the interests of the longest civilized empire, prosperity, and on behalf of the unity of the human race." Music—Hooker was played by the Plymouth Band, and C. B. Thomas, an old resident of Duxbury, responded, closing as follows: "Then, standing this day beside the grave of Webster and the harbor of the Pilgrims, we, in the name of the American people, extend a cordial welcome to those who have consummated this triumph of science, and offer heartfelt wishes that this telegraphic wire may be a bond of perpetual harmony."

Second, "The State of Massachusetts," response by Gov. Claflin.

Third, "The Presidents of the United States," Music, Hail Columbia. Response by Judge Russell.

Fourth, "The city of Boston; among the first to welcome all measures to arouse the highest civilization of the age, she will hail with joy the last of all the grand agencies to annihilate time and space." Music—Marseillaise. Responded to by Mayor Shurtliff.

Fifth, "His Majesty, the Emperor of the French." Music, La Marseillaise.

Sixth, "Her Majesty, the queen of England." Music, God save the Queen.

Seventh, "His Majesty, Victor Emanuel, King of Italy." Corresponding to Mr. Jay, of New York.

Eighth, "The French Atlantic Cable, directly uniting two continents; may it be to all time only a medium of good will and promoter of an intimate and fraternal intercourse." Responded to by Mayor Shurtliff.

Ninth, "The memory of the pioneer of the age, James Anderson, managing director of the construction for the company.

Tenth, "Cyrus W. Field, the ages the pioneer of a wider civilization, it has in the electric telegraph its highest and crowning finality."

Tenth, "Science; with imperial thought and unbounded liberality, it dares to lead us to the most fearful elements of nature, and binds them to the service of the community."

This closed the regular toasts, but Mr. C. E. Thomas then offered the following sentiment, sent to him by an old lady eighty-six years of age, the widow of a late prominent ship master:

"To the memory of the past generation of ship masters and ship-builders of Duxbury, may the electric spark now kindled so animate the coming generation that it may worthily fill up the place the past has made void in an old settler."

At the conclusion of his address, Mayor Shurtliff announced that he had received the following dispatches from Paris:

To His Excellency, the Mayor of Boston, America:

The Prefect of Paris, rejoicing in this happy occasion of the close union between the two countries, begs that the Mayor of Boston will accept his best compliments and good wishes.

The Mayor saluted he had send the following in reply:

DUXBURY, MASS., July 27, 1869.

To his Excellency the Prefect of Paris:

The Mayor of Boston sends a most hearty greeting. May the new bond of union between the continents be one of peace, prosperity, and unity. May the citizens of the Old and New Worlds rejoice in mutual congratulations on the great scientific accomplishment.

Sir Charles Bright, of the Atlantic Cable, claimed all honor in the success of the cable undertaking. Music—Bonnie Dundee was played by the Plymouth Band, and C. B. Thomas, an old resident of Duxbury, responded, closing as follows: "Then, standing this day beside the grave of Webster and the harbor of the Pilgrims, we, in the name of the American people, extend a cordial welcome to those who have consummated this triumph of science, and offer heartfelt wishes that this telegraphic wire may be a bond of perpetual harmony."

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E. S. Tobey, Lord Sackville Cecil, George Bering and Charles Hart Woodbury also made brief addresses. The levee in the evening at Mr. Wright's house was very select and exclusive.

ORRVILLE, OHIO.

Organization of Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus and London Railroad Company—Stock nearly all Subscribed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ORRVILLE, OHIO, July 27, 1869.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Mount Vernon, Columbus and London Railroad was held at this place to-day, pursuant to a call of the incorporators. The company was finally organized and the following persons elected Directors: Wm. M. Orr, of Orrville; J. Harpster, of Millersburg; R. C. Hurd, G. A. Jones, Samuel Israel and Charles Cooper, of Mount Vernon, and Thos. D. Messler, of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, Rollin C. Hurd, of Mount Vernon, was elected President of the Board, and by-laws of the company adopted. The amount of stock required along the line of the road is nearly all subscribed, and the new company feels quite confident of ultimate success. The completion of this connecting link from Millersburg to London will open up a new route from Pittsburgh and Cleveland to Columbus and Cincinnati, through the best coal and mineral fields of Wayne, Holmes and Knox counties.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

A Negro Riot—Several Persons Injured.

CHARLESTON, July 27.—A negro riot, which at one time threatened very serious consequences, occcdred last night, in consequence of the departure of a visiting base ball club from Savannah. The club was accompanied by a brass band, composed of colored men, who were said to be democrats. As the club was leaving in procession for the Savannah boat, they were attacked with sticks, stones and brickbats by a mob of seven hundred men.

Several shots were fired on both sides. Mayor Pillsbury was on the ground, but it is said he was powerless to quell the riot, and was compelled to call on Major Oglesby for the assistance of United States troops. The club was finally escorted to the boat between platoons of the 8th Infantry, followed by large crowds of yelling and infuriated negroes, throwing stones and compelling the soldiers at intervals to face about and threaten to fire. Several persons were wounded, mostly members of the colored band. The affair caused intense indignation among the white men.

Match Game of Base Ball.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 27, 1869.

A match game of base ball was played here this afternoon between the Forest City's, of Rockford, Ill., and Independents of this city, resulting in the defeat of the latter by a score of 14 to 8.

The work of opening goods for the exposition of textile fabrics at Cincinnati has begun. The display of cassimeres, tweeds and jeans is very fine.

CHICAGO.

The Cheney Injunction Case.

Arguments before Judge Jameson —The Case to be Continued To-day.

CHICAGO, July 27.—At ten o'clock this morning, the Superior Court room was crowded to hear the arguments on the motion to dissolve the injunction lately issued by Judge Jameson to arrest the proceedings in the ecclesiastical court convened for the purpose of trying Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, of Christ Church, for the violation of the church canons. J. Corning Judd and W. C. Goudy appeared for the ecclesiastical court, and Messrs. Fuller, Rich and Thompson for Mr. Cheney.

Mr. Fuller, on behalf of the complainant, made a motion for a continuance of the case until a future day, and based his motion upon the ground that the answer of the respondents had not been filed until yesterday afternoon, and that the answer was accompanied by an affidavit of Bishop Whitehouse, all of which, on such short notice, the complainant had not had time to meet. Mr. Fuller read his own affidavits, setting out the above facts, and also the affidavits contained in the answer of Rev. Dr. Chase and others, respondents, in some respects unfortunate; that if time was given him, witnesses could be produced by whom it could be proved that one of the defendants, who is one of the assessors in the ecclesiastical trial, had expressed an opinion as to the guilt of Mr. Cheney, which allegation was especially denied in the answer of respondents filed yesterday. Mr. Fuller further asked leave of the Court to file a supplemental and amended bill.

The Court denied the application for continuance. On the question of filing a supplemental and amended bill, the Court said that if, after a hearing upon the original bill and answer, it was conducive to the rights of parties, he would allow them to be filed without prejudice to the injunction. Judge Jameson also announced that he had called upon for injunction to issue upon a reading of the bill, and without notice, upon representations made to him that if notice was given to the ecclesiastical court, such proceedings might have been had by that body in the way of carrying their trial to a conclusion, as would be of irreparable injury to Mr. Cheney, and the designs and effect of the injunction evaded.

J. Corning Judd, in support of the motion for the dissolution of the injunction, entered into an elaborate technical argument, taking up the averments of the bill, he denied them *seriatim*. He denied that any material injury and the allegations as to the growth and development of Christ Church under Mr. Cheney's care the counsel endeavored to ridicule, by quoting the well-known saying as the moving cause of the war, "Whose bosom shall we sheath her sword for the humble cottage as a rector who expands himself in a church of palatial proportions. The counsel insisted that a church had no authority to interfere with an ecclesiastical tribunal, and if it had, the case as stated was insufficient to warrant the present proceedings. He also insisted that the bill was not signed by counsel in their face; that ample justice had been done; that the strictest impartiality had been shown, and that on all grounds the writ of prohibition canonical restriction, asserted in broad terms that neither the ecclesiastical nor the civil tribunal can claim the right of discipline irrespective of jurisdiction, and that the proceedings were all regular on their face; that the bill was filed to avoid the strictest impartiality had been shown; and leaving the narrow ground of technical canonical restrictions, asserted in broad terms that whether the proceedings were in fact canonical or not, the Bishop had in his own person the inherent right of discipline irrespective of jurisdiction, and that the bill was filed to avoid the strictest justice, and in being so, the complainant had been guilty of contempt in the highest degree.

The Cuban Junta announces officially that the report of dissensions among its members and charges of bad faith are false.

Maj. Gen. A. S. Webb has accepted the Presidency of the College of the City of New York, and enters upon his duties about the first of August.

The Common Council of Cincinnati and auxiliaries, numbering in all fifty-eight persons, arrived in Louisville at noon yesterday, and were escorted to the Louisville Hotel by the Louisville Council in carriages, headed by the Excelsior Silver Band of Cincinnati. After partaking of refreshments and resting a few minutes at the hotel, the assemblage proceeded to the Court House to view the statue of Henry Clay. This work of art was greatly admired by the visitors. In the afternoon a display next took place, after which the guests returned to the hotel and partook of a sumptuous repast. After dinner the officials were placed in carriages and taken to the Houses of Refuge. After an inspection of this public institution they proceeded to the Ohio river bridge, and were received by Col. Jas. B. Wilder, Esq., and from thence to the Lion Garden, where a magnificent entertainment concluded with a grand banquet.

The American Philogical Convention was called to order yesterday afternoon in the Congregational Church, and Professor Hadley, of Boise was chosen temporary chairman. Committees were appointed and several members made short addresses. In the evening the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following officers: President, Dr. Whitney, of Yale College; Vice Presidents, Dr. Harkness, of Brown University, and Dr. Dwight, of Clinton, New York; Secretaries, Prof. Comfort, of Allegheny College; Prof. Selber, of New York. The report was agreed to. Dr. Whitney, upon taking the chair, made a short address. He was followed by Regnaud, saying in an address of welcome to the Convention. The Business Committee announced three sessions for today, for the reception and discussion of classical papers, after which several addresses were to be added. The Convention adjourned.

The Augusta, Ga., *Constitutionalist* states that a disguised party visited the jail at Appling, Columbia county, and took therefrom a negro man and woman, who were found dead on the road Sunday morning. The negroes had had a difficulty with a white family.

During a fierce storm near Rondout, New York, yesterday, the lightning struck one of the houses of the Washington Ice Company, destroying that and four others. They were all filled with ice. Loss heavy.

At a meeting held at White Sulphur Springs, Va., yesterday, composed principally of southerners, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressing the gratitude of the Southern people to George Peabody for his munificent gift for the education of the children of the South. The resolutions will be formally presented to Mr. Peabody to-day.

At a meeting of the trustees of Union College, Schenectady, Chester A. Aiken, Professor in in Princeton College, was elected President.

The Minnesota, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Secretary of State Fish arrived at Long Branch last night to see the President on important business of state.

The through express train from Washington, due in New York at half-past ten last evening, was thrown off the track near Newark, N. J. No one injured.

The Pullman palace car Wahsatch is announced to start West from the Hudson River Saturday, the 31st inst., with excursionists, and go through to California without change.

General Canby has modified his order for the payment of the January interest, by directing that only one-fifth part of the coupons be paid. This will amount to $850,000.

It is stated that James C. Taylor, Attorney General of Texas, who has lately been appointed by General Canby to fill that office, the occupant having resigned.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

STATE NEWS.

Graff & Myers's planing mill, in Reading was destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss on material and machinery belonging to the firm is estimated at $6,000, while the loss of the building, which is owned in part of the machinery, is set down at $7,000. Insurance on machinery $2,500.

Realestate in Philadelphia is slightly on the decline, and building operations are dull. In the lower portions of the city a small lot can be now purchased, and houses with four rooms erected, it is said, at a cost of less than one thousand dollars.

Hon. A. B. Packer, brother of ex-Governor Packer, and late speaker of the House in this county, died in Williamsport on Sunday, aged sixty-five years.

George Hiney, a veteran of 1812, and an old resident of Lancaster, died in that city on Monday morning, in the eighty-first year of his age. He manufactured the brick for the State Capitol.

The Philadelphia City Guards regiment will hold a military encampment at Bethlehem next month.

George Alberti, the famous Philadelphia "Jack Ketch," and hunter down of fugitive slaves, died in that city a few days since, aged seventy-nine years. Although pursuing a calling which made people shun him, he is said to have had a kindly heart, and in cases of sickness and distress rendered many hour of the night and render valuable assistance.

James Davis, son of Col. E. W. Davis, of Philadelphia, guests at Ephrata Springs, was bathing in the Cocalico river on Sunday last. Mr. Davis, with several other persons, started on a trip to Lititz. When nearing or crossing over a stone dam in the river, Mr. Davis, a townspeople, Mr. Davis's horse started off at full speed. Mr. Davis, being unconscious of danger, was thrown out of the buggy and had his skull fractured. He is in a fair way to recover.

Rev. J. I. Mombert, D. D., for over ten years rector of Trinity Church, Lancaster, on Saturday morning preached his closing sermon to the members of his parish. He has taken his departure for Germany, where he will attend to tending opening a school for the education of American youth, and for the establishment of an American Mission Church.

The Academy of Music, Erie, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be quite an ornament to that city. The building is now finished, it will be equal for beauty to any theater in this State. The auditorium will seat 1,200 persons comfortably, and is to be seated with arm chairs. The theater will be ready for opening on or about the 10th of August.

The Supreme Conclave of the Seven Wise Men, embracing delegates from five hundred different Councils, is now in session at Reading, Pa., and this week, at the Mansion House, in Philadelphia yesterday.

WEST VIRGINIA NEWS.

At the present term of the Preston county Court, Elihu Gregg was convicted of arson, in setting fire to and destroying the county Court House. The penalty, it is stated, is hanging.

The third annual fair of the West Virginia Central Agricultural and Mechanical Society will be held at Clarksburg on September 21st, 22d and 23d. The premiums amount to sixteen hundred dollars.

Gov. Stevenson has appointed Rev. J. T. McClure, of this county, Fenelon Howes, of Barbour county, and H. Custer Pancake, of Putnam county, to be members of the board of regents of the Normal Schools at this place. Howes takes the place of James I. Barrick, and Mr. Parsons takes that of Oscar W. Mathews, whose terms have expired.

The assessed valuation of the real estate in Wheeling this year is $6,076,220, a gain over last year of $1,000,000.

The Parkersburg *Times* mentions a rumor that a gentleman recently connected with the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad at that place has run away to Europe with five thousand dollars belonging to the Company.

A few days since a little girl, whose parents live beside the railroad bridge, at Bens Run, Preston county, ran on the track to frighten a favorite goose out of the way of an approaching train, when she struck by the locomotive and thrown from the track. Strange to say she was not killed, nor any bones broken, and it is believed she will recover.

Correspondence between Insurgent and Spanish Chiefs.

A rich correspondence is reported to have taken place recently between Quesada and Lesca, the substance of which is this: Quesada sent an officer, under the flag of truce, to Lesca with the list of the names of a few Spanish officers and soldiers in his power, and proposed to exchange them for an equal number of Cuban chiefs and soldiers, held as prisoners by the Spaniards. Lesca's reply was to the effect "that Spain would indeed display some pride were she to accept such a ridiculous proposition, looking to the fact that the cousin hearts of 17,000,000 of people to defend her, and that the loss or salvation of ten or twelve persons is a matter of little consequence, especially as it was a matter of one's country and officers in all. Besides," he said, he held none of Quesada's men as prisoners, for as soon as they fell into his hands, he had ordered them to be shot, and he should continue to pursue the same course.

When this answer was received by Quesada, he called the Spanish prisoners together, and said: "Gentlemen, I have in my hands a death warrant issued against you, drawn up by your own chief, Lesca. The reading of it inspires me with horror. So saying, he handed the paper to one of his aids, who read it aloud. Several officers present, struck by the flagitation at the sentiments contained in Lesca's note, Quesada then said to them: "Gentlemen, Quesada is not a Gen. Lesca. I pardon you all. You can leave when you will, and, to prove the sincerity of what I say, I will issue the necessary passports." When the General had finished speaking, the liberated Spaniards burst forth in shouts for Quesada and Free Cuba. Only two of them asked the necessary passports. Quesada then gave them the following letter, addressed to Lesca, which is certainly a curiosity:

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 27.—Flour firm; sales of western spring at $6 75 do bakers' $7 50@$8 50. No. 2 Chicago spring at $1 40 on spot and to arrive. No. 2 Milwaukee $1 45@$1 46. No. 1 do at $1 50. Receipts of corn 20,000 bush. 2 Chicago at about $1 42. Corn quiet but firm; sales 30,000 bush western No. 2, part to arrive at $1 06. 20,000 bush western by sample at $1 heid firm at the above rate. Oats dull and unchanged at 75@76c. Rye offered at $1 20. Barley nominal. Pork firm at $23 50. Lard firm at 19@19½c. Highwines nominal.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 27—10 P. M.

At the Open Board No. 2 wheat closed steady at $1 36 seller July, and $1 38 buyer August. Corn closed quiet at 86c seller August. In the evening there was very little doing, and No. 2 wheat and corn closed nominally at the same rates as above quoted.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 27½c; sales 100 bales; receipts 190 bales. Sugar nominal. Molasses nominal. Coffee unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—Cotton quiet. Wheat quiet; red $1 10@1 15; white $1 20@1 30.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

CUBA.

Wholesale Conscription at Trinidad.

Orders Issued Obliging All Spaniards to Do Military Duty—Statement of a Gentleman Direct from the Revolutionary District —Condition of the Opposing Forces—Wants of the Revolutionists—Inducements to Blockade Running.

HAVANA, July 27.—The Governor of the jurisdiction of Trinidad has issued rigorous orders obliging all Spaniards between the ages of fifteen and sixty to do military duty in the field or reserve corps, while persons unfit for active service are to garrison towns. The press praises the measure, and demand that it be made general in its application throughout the island.

The United States steamer Tuscarora is cruising off Havana, and sent in a boat to-day for mails.

A very intelligent American gentleman, who has resided for some time in the revolutionary district of Cuba, and whose acquaintance with commanding officers of both parties on the island enables him to judge accurately of the state of affairs among the Spanish and patriot armies, has just arrived from Cuba, and gives an interesting statement of the condition, necessities and operations of the belligerents. The revolutions which commenced in October last in the town of Yara now extends throughout one-third of the Island, in which district the Spaniards only hold a few scoated towns. The capital of the new revolutionary government, consisting of regular executive, legislative and judicial branches, is established at Sibanico, a town in the interior of Puerto Principe, with 10,000 inhabitants, and the revolutionary army, numbering 60,000 men, is divided into seven commands, operating at various points in the eastern portion of the Island. The patriot army is being organized into infantry regiments and brigades preparatory to military operations on a large scale, and is already sufficiently formidable to give the Spaniards all they can do to hold the towns now in their possession. The principal line of operations is along the railroad from Nuevitas to Puerto Principe, although the patriots are in large force and occupy several cities between the Spanish troops on the line from Havana. The Spaniards confine their operations to the vicinity of the towns held by them, and never venture outside except in large force, their movements being generally on the line of railroad. No material injury is being made by the revolutionists. The sentiment of the Cuban people is all with the patriot cause, and is universally manifested wherever the presence of Spanish troops does not render it perilous to non-combatants to express sympathy with the revolutionists. The cities held by the Spaniards are governed by Spanish officers and garrisoned by troops from Spain, augmented by volunteers composed of Spanish residents, who are pressed into the service at the point of the bayonet. Many of them are almost entirely deserted by the patriot families, who have retired to the plantations of their friends, where ranches are erected for the accommodation of all for whom it is dangerous to remain in the towns. Very few of the soldiery. In fact, the whole eastern portion of the Island is in possession of the patriots, and is in about the same condition as the extreme southern portion was during the early years of the rebellion, being entirely in the possession of the revolutionists and wholly destitute of roads. All the towns held by the patriots are fortified with five pieces of field cannon, capable of making about seven knots an hour. The cruise along the coast, and occasionally a frigate appears off one port and another; but nothing like a blockade is maintained.

The revolutionary forces display much more activity than the Spaniards, and are constantly making raids and otherwise harassing the enemy. There is, however, very little fighting outside of that usually connected with military operations, and the patriots have not, as yet, been put to the test of standing fire. Supplies are obtained from the interior of the country, which is very productive, both parties have an abundance of provisions. The principal want of the patriots is arms, ammunition, medicines, salt, clothing and shoes. There is no lack of money, and the patriots have already in enough of all kinds to last them many months. They have established a powder mill for the manufacture of cartridges and repairing arms that may become disabled in action. The patriots are leaders state that they do not desire men from abroad, and are particularly for arms to be sent them. They do not desire that patriot volunteers constantly presenting themselves, and to whom they cannot organize into regiments until muskets are obtained. Such inducements are held out to blockade-running, that a fast steamer might be employed between Cuban ports and Nassau, N. P., and, if captured, would have no difficulty in landing her cargo. This is the third time the story has been robbed.

Temperance Meeting.

A public meeting of the friends and supporters of the cause of temperance was held in the Allegheny City Diamond last evening.

The meeting was called to order at half-past seven o'clock in front of the City Building, and Rev. Dr. Swift was chosen President.

After a few remarks to the audience, which was very fair, the Chairman introduced Mr. D. Hartman, of Altoona, an able temperance lecturer, who entertained them with a splendid speech.

At the close of Mr. Hartman's remarks, the meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY.—Miss Maggie Bell Blaine, sister to Hon. James G. Blaine, Speaker of the House of Representatives in Washington, died at the residence of her mother in Elizabeth; this county, on Monday morning. Miss Blaine, who had been an invalid for some time, was much beloved by the residents of Elizabeth for her kindly heart and cheerful disposition, and her demise has caused a feeling of gloom to pervade the entire community. Speaker Blaine passed through the city yesterday to attend his sister's funeral.

HORSE DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon a valuable draught horse was drowned in the Allegheny river, at the foot of Thirty-eighth street, Lawrenceville, while being watered by a driver, a boy, drove him into the river to allow him to drink. Unfortunately the horse got into a hole, and drowned before he could be taken out. The boy fell from the cart into the water, and was only saved from drowning by the energetic efforts of those present. We could not learn the name of the owner.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred in the job printing office of A. A. Anderson & Sons, in the rear of the *Dispatch* building, last evening. An alarm was sounded from Box 24, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, and in a short time the engines of the district were on hand. Fifth avenue was crowded and the most intense excitement prevailed out, account of the statement that the *Dispatch* building was on fire. The fire was extinguished by the hose belonging to the building.

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.—The Chairman of the Temperance Executive Committee of Allegheny county has issued a call, which appears in another column, addressed to the temperance men of the county, inviting them to meet on Saturday next in their respective districts and choose two delegates to a Convention, to meet at the Court House on Wednesday next, to nominate a candidate for County Commissioner.

POSTPONED.—The tr

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28, 1869.

We need a smoke-burning act, such as is in force in England, requiring all factories to burn their own smoke.—*New York Sun.*

We suggest to the *Sun* that what is needed, is the knowledge how to consume the smoke which escapes from factory chimneys. Since our contemporary has informed us of the existence in England of "an act requiring all factories to consume their own smoke," it will greatly utilize that piece of information by letting us know whether it is lived up to; if so, what is the process. Here in Pittsburgh a good deal of interest is felt in the subject, not a little attention having been given to it, and no inconsiderable sums of money expended in attempts to do precisely what the *Sun* thinks but a simple thing.

A WRITER in the Columbia *Spy* takes strong grounds in favor of placing the State funds where they cannot be used for purposes of private speculation. The same writer regards it as a suspicious circumstance that the State Treasurer should be interesting himself in local nominations for the Legislature, "setting up and fixing things" so as to insure a re-election. It is more than intimated also that the State Treasurer has "declared that at least one man, a Republican, who is a candidate for re-election to the Senate must and shall be defeated," and for no better reason, than "because the Treasurer apprehends that at the next session there will be at least one independent and honest man who will offer, and have passed, a resolution requiring him to exhibit under oath a statement of the public money under his control, in whose hands it has been kept, and the per centage, if any, received by him therefor, accompanied by the appointment of a Committee to investigate the accounts of the State Treasurer and report accordingly."

On the introduction of Chinese laborers into the South the negroes are yet to be heard from. They cannot be expected to lend to the scheme their favor. Without crediting all or the worst that has been reported of the unwillingness on the part of the negroes to work faithfully, we can readily perceive that there has been enough in the experience of the last few years to incline many good men to favor the introduction of a class of laborers who will not abandon the field just when they are wanted most, and can be relied on to perform their contract. Whatever the facts may be in this regard, the negroes have it in their power to restrict to a considerable extent the proposed immigration, by reforming their own ways and supplying the demand everywhere existing in the South for constant labor. In this view we are not so sure that the agitation of the subject, independent of the Chinese that will come of it, will not prove a good thing for the colored people, who, perhaps, needed to be admonished that there are a great many people besides themselves in the world.

OUR RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The ordinance granting to the Connellsville Railroad Company the right of way through the city, to make connections with other roads, passed a first reading in both Councils, on Monday afternoon, and was laid over until the next meeting. The route proposed in the ordinance is around, rather than through the city, being down the Monongahela wharf to the Point, and up the Allegheny wharf to Twelfth street. It has been recommended by the Railroad Committee of Councils, after a careful examination of other proposed routes, and a thorough investigation of the advantages and disadvantages of each. The choice of route is a very important matter, and Councils should select the one which will prove least detrimental to the interests of the public, and best facilitate the business of the company. We are not committed to any particular route, but the time has come when Councils must give the Connellsville road transit through the city by *some* route. Every consideration of interest and justice combine to render such legislation necessary. Our business men are continually clamoring for increased railroad facilities, and are unduly awaiting the time when the carrying rates to and from this city will be regulated by a healthy competition. If we are to increase our railway facilities we must encourage railway enterprises. Pittsburgh is the heart of a great manufacturing and mining district—the center of an immense trade—and it will prove a ruinous policy for her to shut out or restrict any railway, no matter how unimportant the line, or how apparently insignificant its influence upon trade. She must not content herself with giving accommodations to one road and denying them to another. She must treat all alike, and act in a spirit of the most enlarged liberality and business enterprise. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has obtained generous franchises from the city, but has it not conferred upon us, as a community, hundreds of dollars in benefits for every dime it cost in the way of inconvenience or damage? There was a time—and not long since—when the Pennsylvania had no western connections. What would be the effect today upon the prosperity of our city of a severance of her connections? Who will contend that the policy of granting a connection between the Pennsylvania Central and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago has not proved highly beneficial? Yet there were hundreds who strenuously opposed the measure, predicting discomforts and damages infinitely beyond any benefit that could possibly accrue. What has been gained to the great mass of the business community in dealing liberally with the Pennsylvania railroad, can be gained in kind—it may be also, in degree—by dealing in an equally liberal spirit with the Connellsville Company. A municipal corporation should exhibit no partiality for one road over another, but place all upon an equal footing. Especially should those who are chosen to legislate for the city be careful not to allow themselves to be influenced, in the slightest degree, by one corporation to the detriment of another. Justice and equity, as well as the business interests of the city, demand that the Connellsville should have the means of making western connections, and it is the duty of Councils to grant the right of way, not only to this company, but all others knocking at our doors. Sacrifices will have to be made, owing to our peculiar situation and topography, but these sacrifices will not be without largely compensating advantages, and neither will they fall wholly upon the city. The railway company will also have to make sacrifices in being compelled to take the "roundabout route," while half a mile would suffice through Cherry alley, or by the tunnel. These are questions which the Councils will be called upon to consider, and which they must meet squarely and in the spirit of enterprise and enlarged liberality. We warn them against the policy of encouraging one road and trammelling another. Let each have such reasonable facilities as its business requires, and let the city of Pittsburgh, as a great and growing corporation, henceforth show to the world that it is the friend and promoter, not only of railway enterprises—upon which its growth so largely depends—but of every enterprise which will tend to invite capital from abroad, stimulate our manufactures, and develop our agricultural and mining resources.

THE INCOME TAX.

Unless Congress re-enacts the income tax law, at its approaching session, it will expire by limitation. There is a very general feeling that this tax should be abrogated at the earliest possible period. It is felt to be oppressive, inquisitional and corruptive in door to frauds on the part of those whose consciences are blunted as to their duty to the government. This is all very true; but we apprehend the question governing its repeal is, or should be, can the government raise an equal amount of revenue from other sources with less vexation and embarrassment? Last year the income tax yielded over forty millions, and in 1867, more than sixty-four millions; either of which amounts exceed the saving capacity of the Treasury under the closest system of retrenchment likely to be adopted by Congress at its next session. What the income tax for this year will be is not known, but it will hardly vary much from the return of 1868. It does not seem reasonable that any branch of production or trade can be made to assume this load in order that the objectionable tax may be averted. Manufacturers are now taxed to the extent of their capacity, and to a degree which impairs their ability to compete with foreign rivals. It is not likely the tariff will be increased at the coming session, and the taxes on whisky and tobacco are as high as it is possible to collect with efficiency. Retrenchment seems to be the only method through which an attempt can be made to realize the amount of the tax, should the tariff remain at its present standard; and a system of retrenchment, that will save the amount derived from incomes, we have no hope of seeing immediately enforced. The lopping off of useless expenditures is a measure of slow growth, because it involves a contest with the whole race of Barnacles. It will come in good time, we hope, but it will not do to build upon any such expectations this year.

While the total repeal of the tax would seem to be inexpedient, out of regard to the just claims of the public creditors, provided for by compliance with the terms of the Sinking Fund act, there can be no doubt that its modification is desirable. In this respect the New York *Times* makes some pertinent suggestions. It thinks five per cent. is too high, because it increases the temptation to fraud and operates harshly upon the possessors of small incomes derived from labor or trade. The *Times* favors its reduction to two-and-a-half per cent. on incomes below some fixed figure, or on all incomes derived from industry or trade, as *distinguished from those derived from realized property.* In support of this it forcibly argues that "whatever injustice there is in the tax as now levied consists in a total disregard of the essential peculiarity of incomes which are contingent upon the accidents of employment and health or the vicissitudes of ever-varying competition. The clerk or the professional man, whose income may cease any day, or the merchant, whose profits of this year may be swallowed up in the losses of the next, are required to pay the rate that is paid by the retired capitalist or real estate owner whose incomes are as certain as anything human can be. The anomaly is so glaring, and the hardships it inflicts are so cruel, that its continuance is indefensible. It might not be fair to exempt one of these classes from the tax while retaining it on the shoulders of the other, but some discrimination is called for with the view of relieving what may be called contingent incomes from a load which incomes that are certain are abundantly able to carry." Therefore, the *Times* says that a reduction of the tax to half the present rate, in the case of the former, should not be delayed.

The loss to the revenue by this reduction of the tax on a class of incomes might be probably made good by revising the list of exemptions. Mr. WELLS, Special Commissioner of the Treasury, pointed out one abuse in the exemptions which strikes us as possessing considerable force. The maximum of rent exemptions, he argues, should be defined, and the occupant of a palatial residence not allowed to deduct from taxation a sum which, as rent, argues the possession of ample wealth.

Regular Nominations and the Duty of the Press.

The press of the country, and especially the Republican press, is everywhere asserting its independence of the tyranny of party, which would enforce the support of improper candidates for no other reason than that they have been regularly nominated. The Philadelphia *Inquirer* of Monday last, has this to say on the subject:

"No party can afford to carry the weight put upon it in the shape of the men who last winter disgraced and robbed Philadelphia in the House of Representatives; no party, however noble its principles may be, can survive the effects of blindly surrendering itself to the control of the things that have ruled our city only to its shame. To increase its taxation, and to drive away from its territory labor and capital against which its abuses have compelled, not only in the interests of the whole people, but in the interests of the Republican organization, which can have no real existence or usefulness unless its great and good principles are represented in its nominations by good men.

"We will not support bad men simply because they are nominees of any particular party. We have a right to demand that honesty and competency shall be represented in our Legislature and in our municipal offices, and we will use the power we have how badly corrupt politicians may be hurled by a newspaper entitled to any respect, in these days of something more than a party organ."

Even the Democratic papers of Philadelphia are rising in rebellion against the infamous local and legislative nominations made by their party in that city. It is so seldom we get an exhibition of Independence from this source that we reproduce the comments of the Philadelphia *Mercury*—a largely circulated Democratic weekly paper—on certain nominees of its own party:

"The county Democratic ticket is a fraud which the standard should not be compelled to carry. It is not only intolerably bad in the infamous character and antecedents of some of the names upon it, but it is quite as exceptionable on account of the violent and fraudulent manner in which the nominations were made. If these objectionable candidates will not voluntarily withdraw, they should be forced out of the canvass by some peremptory action of the party committees, and if they refuse, they will not fall out of the way of their own volition, nor be forcibly put out by the proper authority, then the result is easy of prediction."

In New York, where a new Legislature is to be chosen this fall, the leading Democratic journals of the city and State are unanimous in repudiating the election of the rogues who were in Albany last winter. Their protests against the binding efficacy of "regular nominations" are not to be misunderstood. We have frequently quoted the views of the *Tribune* on the subject, and it is pleasant to see that they are accepted by the Republican journals of Albany, Buffalo, Oswego and Troy. The *Evening Post*, of New York, advises that "if any where Conventions fail to do their duty, the press should speak out, and exhort voters to make good the deficiency." And further, it urges that "to renominate the men who have ignored the Legislature of the State is to make the party which does it directly responsible for their crimes and misdeeds." The Buffalo *Express*, with great point, declares:

"If we allow men of the stamp as those who betrayed and disgraced the last Legislature to dictate to us what Republican nominations this fall—if we allow them to be nominated at all—we shall justify the suspicion of being capable of such things—we shall be what we ought to be beaten. The people will not have another thieving Legislature with a Republican majority in it."

The Troy *Times* gives notice that it will henceforth support no candidate, no matter how strongly approved by its party, who is tainted with corruption, while the Oswego *Advertiser* declares: "If a repetition of the disgraceful history of the New York Legislature of the last few years cannot be prevented, we may as well look upon Republican institutions as a sham and a failure."

The Irish Republic.

We had a visit yesterday from Mr. Thomas F. Russell, Traveling Agent of the *Irish Republic*, who comes here for the purpose of furthering the interests of the paper, and the cause which it so ably represents. The paper has been published in New York for about three years, has a very large circulation throughout the Eastern and Western States, and is accomplishing a vast amount of good in disseminating sound political principles among Irish Americans. It is high-toned in its discussion of political and social questions, an ardent advocate of freedom and equality, without distinction of race or color, and is unequivocally committed to the doctrine of protection to American industry. It has received the indorsement of the National Republican Executive Committee, and numbers among its contributors Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Henry C. Carey, and other distinguished writers. Mr. Russell will remain in the city for a few days, and we commend him and his mission to the favorable consideration of those upon whom he may have occasion to call.

IN one of his recent essays on Protection, Mr. Horace Greeley gives an account of early legislation on the subject, and says of the tariff bill reported by Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina: "One of its most salient provisions was that which established a *minimum* of twenty-five cents per square yard for cotton fabrics—that is to say, the duties on cotton and on woolen fabrics being alike fixed at twenty-five per cent., it was provided that all cotton fabrics invoiced as costing less than twenty-five cents per square yard should be deemed to have cost that sum, and subjected to duty accordingly. The effect, of course, was to make the amount actually assessed on cheap, coarse cotton goods equal to an *ad valorem* Impost of fifty to one hundred per cent." The same principle has since been extended to the duties payable on other articles, and the present law imposes on woolen hosiery costing $1 80, gold, a dozen, no less than 12½ per cent., and on silk hosiery costing $24 a dozen, only 60 per cent. *ad valorem.*

ALL over the grain producing districts of the West there is a brisk demand for farm hands, at rates ranging from $2 50 to $3 a day. Although this lasts only during harvest, young men willing to work and who will be economical, can find no better field to start in life than there. A good living is assured to any one who desires it, and this with a few hundreds over at the end of the year can be secured in the agricultural districts far easier, with no risk of dishonor, than the precarious existence led by the great mass of those who rush into our cities.

THE purchase of the Hempstead (L. I.) Plains by A. T. Stewart is to be contested. Previous to the reception of Mr. Stewart's offer of $55 per acre, Mr. Harvey had offered the town $42 per acre, and claimed that his proposition had been accepted. A few days later, however, the matter was put to the test of the ballot, and the people decided by an overwhelming majority to accept the proposition offered by Mr. Stewart. On this Mr. Harvey commenced legal proceedings against the town to test the validity of the sale.

THE New York *World* is about the only earnest Packer paper that meets our eye, which raises the presumption that the *World* claims have received prompt attention at Manch Chunk. In its issue of Monday it publishes Judge Woodward's speech, in its editorial columns, nominating Asa Packer for President, at the New York Convention in July last year.

ACCORDING to the New York *Sun*, Senator Morton, of Indiana, is about to prepare an elaborate argument in favor of Cuba's independence, demonstrating that this can be acknowledged by the American Government without infringing either upon our claims against England or upon the laws of nations.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The new railroad between Newark, New Jersey, and New York, was formally opened on July 23d. The travel between Newark and New York is very great, this being the third railroad in operation between the two points. The new road is seven and a half miles long, and has cost over $2,000 000. It has twenty-seven bridges, solidly constructed of iron and masonry, twenty of which cross the streets of Newark.

The French Government has in its pay a body of 1,200 men, who precede or accompany the Imperial family on all its expeditions. They receive about two dollars per day besides their traveling expenses, and they continually change their disguises, so as to avoid observation. Their business is to prepare for the reception of their Majesties, to get up an enthusiasm when the population is discontented or indifferent, to watch for the first evidence of plots against the life of the Emperor, and to surround his person when they have reason to apprehend that an attempt is about to be made against it. This force is quite distinct from what is called the Secret Police, and has a separate organization and chiefs of its own.

The brick six-story hotel in Boston, known as the Pelham House, is to be moved, to permit the widening of Boylston street. Eighteen traverses have been constructed under the building, each forming a trauway. All are equal to the best foundation walls. Each of them is thus built: A trench is dug from the foundations westward fourteen feet in length. The trench is filled in its whole length with immense blocks of granite. On these a brick wall is built of the strongest cement, two feet wide, one or two feet high, and fourteen feet long. Along the top of this wall run several rails an inch or two apart. These rails are made of flat, thick iron. From under every one of the six walls that run from Boylston street to the back of the building these traverses of stone, brick and iron go inward and outward in the direction that the building is to go. The building will roll on small iron rollers or round bars over the flat iron rails along the traverses.

The Elevated railway in Greenwhich street, New York, which has been so long under way, is gradually approaching completion below Thirtieth street. The iron posts are nearly all in position, and but for the delay in getting their iron, this portion of the road would have been ready and open to travel. It will probably be opened abo ut October 1st.

It is intimated in a Boston paper that there will be a third cable within a few months, projected by American enterprise and worked by American capital. We hope this is so. Rivalry is the life and soul of business, and, as we said, there would be profitable work enough for anther Atlantic cable, or for more than another one.

Baptist Brother: I don't like your church government. It isn't simple enough. There is too much machinery about it. Methodist Brother: It is true, we have more machinery than you; but then, you see, it don't take near so much water to run it.

The Philadelphia Library Company have not rejected, but, on the other hand, have not accepted the bequest of the late Dr. Rush. The causes of their hesitation are two: first, perhaps, the proposed location of the new building, on South Broad street, on a lot left for the purpose by the testator; and secondly, the smallness of the fund that will remain after half a million of dollars (or more) are expended on the building according to the terms of the will.

A correspondent says: "Denounce railroad and steamboat disasters caused by carelessness or neglect as much as you will; but don't forget meanwhile that millions are traveling daily and hourly, on sea and land, in modern conveyances, with a percentage of mortality almost too insignificant for figures to record."

There are probably no fewer than 100 colored men now in Rome preparing for the Roman Catholic priesthood. The majority of them will become teachers of the freedmen at the South. It is understood that some colored young men will soon go from Tennessee.

The amount of business transacted in the Postoffice in New York may be judged by the fact that two windows are open for the sale of stamps for less than one dollar. The receipts at each of these windows average $1,000 per day. The daily consumption of stamps at this office must be in all about $50,000.

Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester, Pa.

We have received the circular of this Institution for the year, commencing Thursday, September 2d.

It affords us pleasure to see that the past year has been one of marked prosperity, the Academy having been full to its capacity. During the past seven years amid all the changes brought about by war and finances, this institution has been sustained with a full corps of cadets, and an able and efficient staff. Two graduates of the United States Military Academy devote their time exclusively to the department of mathematics, and experience, giving great unity and thoroughness in the instruction in that department.

The course in chemistry extending over three years, is conducted with great ability by an experienced and competent officer. Another marked feature is a professorship of the English Language and Literature, by which it is designed to give specific and thorough attention to the study of the language.

Ancient and modern languages also receive careful attention and are taught by competent officers.

At the close of the past year the following cadets were reported to the Governor of this State. In accordance with the requirements of the charter of the Academy, they having received the highest six average grades for the full year:

No.	Name of Cadet.	Residence.	Average Grade.
1	John B. Rutter.....	New York city.....	97.31
2	Harry G. Markin.....	New York city.....	96.98
3	James H. Pugh.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	96.42
4	James H. Wilcox..	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	96.34
5	Henry B. Whitney..	Belmont, N. Y.....	96.03
6	Wm. J. B. Hill.....	Baltimore, Md.....	95.00

Col. Hyatt is now stopping at the Monongahela House, and invites patrons and others to visit him on professional business.

The Israelitish Synod in Germany.

The first Israelitish Synod met on the 24 day of June, at Leipsic in Germany. It was called in pursuance of a resolution adopted at the International Israelite Congress at Basel. Representatives were present from all parts of Germany, Austria, Hungary, the Danubian principalities, Belgium, England, St. Thomas, the West Indies and Holland—participants of the reform school. Professor Lazarus of Berlin, was President of the Synod, which continued in session two weeks, and adopted several measures for the furtherance of the new movement. A series of resolutions embodying the following declaration of principles was adopted by an unanimous vote;

"1. That the Synod, in conformity with the teachings of Moses, and the doctrines of the prophets—in recognition of the duties and rights of modern society and State authority—considers Judaism to be in accordance with the principles of true Protestantism, of equality before the l aw, equal rights in the government, and perfect freedom of religious thought and expression.

"2. That it is in the development and establishment of these principles that the safety of present and future Judaism is secured.

"3. The internal peace of all religious, their mutual respect and equality in the battle of truth, should be one of the aims of mankind; such battle to be carried on with spiritual weapons only.

"4. It is the object of Judaism to acknowledge, express, and advance these principles.

The most important measure adopted was a memorial to the Emperor of Russia in reference to the removal of the Jews of Western Russia, who are represented to be in a suffering condition, from other provinces of the empire as well as to other countries. The orthodox Jews regard this Synod with jealousy. A similar convention will be held in the United States in a few weeks.

THE corporate debt of the town and county municipalities in Illinois amounts to one hundred millions of dollars. This sum includes many millions of dollars voted by counties and towns during the present season in aid of railroads, and with the exception of loans to railways, the *Tribune* thinks that for each dollar of debt owning the debtor has received a most profitable compensation in increased facilities, permanent improvements, and corresponding increase of value both of property and its productions. The total valuation of real and personal property in Illinois subject to taxation, and excluding all State, city, county and town property, is about $1,500,000,000—an estate quite ample to bear a mortgage even of the entire estimated corporate debt.

IT is settled that Mr. Raymond's successor in the editorial chair of the New York *Times* is Mr. John Bigelow, who, of all others suggested for the place, seems to be regarded as possessing the greatest degree of fitness. Of him the *Mail* of that city says:

"Mr. Bigelow, it seems to us, is just the man for the place. He has since showed his rare qualities as a manager of a newspaper. Fearless, but with a courage too deep-seated to need offensive self-assertion; averse to personalities, and adhering to the discussion of principles with unsparing exactness of unsensational side issues; far sighted; keen in his judgement of men; master of a strong, clear and simple style, and merciful forgetting that the courtesies of life belong to the editor as well as to the gentleman, he has just the man to take up the work which Mr. Raymond did so well, but left so suddenly, and to advance the paper still further along toward the realization of that ideal daily newspaper which all good journalists dream of and strive towards."

THE superiority of steam over water as a fire extinguisher is at present attracting the attention of engineers and skilled insurance agents at the east. Its superiority is based on its properties of instantly arresting the spread of the flames by filling every part of the burning room, and thus either subduing the fire, or holding it in complete check until water is applied. As steam boilers are now so universally applied all over the city, permanent attachments, by hose or pipes, could be made with contiguous buildings and stores, at an insignificant expense; or steam from the boilers of the fire engines could be thus applied.

THE City Commissioners of Philadelphia having refused to furnish one of the City Assessors, upon application, with the necessary papers and blanks to proceed with the registering of votes under the new registry law, the assessor applied to court for an alternative mandamus to compel them to do so. The Commissioners made answer that the City Councils had made no appropriation to pay for the necessary papers and blanks. The court granted the mandamus, and remarked that the City Councils were in duty bound to make provisions for the payment of expenses in getting up the documents.

EX-GOV. LOW, of California, in a speech in San Francisco at a dinner in honor of the Chicago visitors, proposed that emigrants should be taken back to California on the cars in which fruit is shipped to New York, whereupon a fastidious Chicago editor gives it as his opinion that "the plan does not seem especially brilliant, if it is extended to the use of another kind of fruit in the same cars. A subemigrant flavor in a pear would not be generally relished.

IT is stated that among the passengers in Fullman's palace car from Sacramento to New York, were two or three European gentlemen, who sailed immediately in the French steamer St. Laurent, on Saturday, and who will probably reach Paris in seventeen days from San Francisco, including all delays.

THE FUNERAL OF JOHN A. ROEBLING.

Testimonials of Respect.

The remains of John A. Roebling, the eminent bridge engineer, who died in Brooklyn on Thursday last, were taken on Friday to Trenton, where the funeral services were held yesterday from his late residence near his wire works. A special train left this city at 11 A. M. yesterday with a number of the relatives and friends on board, and special trains were also run on other roads leading into Trenton. Mr. Roebling was a steadfast friend of the poor and needy of all classes, and his many acts of benevolence, as well as his long residence in Trenton, and the distinguished position he has since occupied as an engineer, drew together a concourse of people seldom seen in that city. The remains were inclosed in a very handsome rosewood casket, trimmed with silver, and bearing a solid silver plate, with the following inscription:

JOHN AUGUSTUS ROEBLING,
Died
July 22, 1869,
Aged
63 years and 1 month.

The services at the house consisted merely of a eulogy pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hall, and a prayer recited the Lord's Prayer, and an address in German by the Rev. Mr. Gardiner. After the services an opportunity was given to view the remains, of which many availed themselves. A procession numbering several thousand people, and the employees of Mr. Roebling to the number of eighty, was formed, and proceeded to the Mercer Cemetery, near the railroad depot. The burial service was here read by the Rev. Mr. Stanley, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Brown, and the mortal remains of John A. Roebling were consigned to their last resting place. Although the loss of Mr. Roebling will be deeply felt all over the country, it will nowhere be felt so severely as in Trenton, where his character as a private gentleman was best known. At a meeting of the directors and stockholders of the East River Bridge Company, held on Saturday, the following resolutions, offered by the Hon. Henry C. Murphy, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, This Board receives the death of John A. Roebling with the deepest concern and sorrow. Connected with him officially for a considerably period, we learned to appreciate his unsurpassed merits as an engineer and adviser in our work, and to admire his eminent genius and virtues as a man. In all the qualities which exalt human nature, he deserved and had won our unqualified confidence and esteem. Regarding his death as a great loss, we bow with humble submission to the inscrutable ways of an all-wise Providence in taking him from us in the midst of his usefulness and labors.

Resolved, We hereby condole with his wife and family in the dispensation now dealt to them, which deprives them of a husband, father, and friend; and tender them our sincere sympathy and consolation in their affliction.

Resolved, As a tribute of respect to Mr. Roebling's memory, the members of this Board will attend his funeral on Tuesday next, tomorrow.

Resolved, That the city authorities be requested to display the flags at half-mast tomorrow, in respect to the memory of the deceased.

After the passage of the resolutions, remarks complimentary to the memory of Mr. Roebling were made by several gentlemen present. At a special meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, on Saturday, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of our eminent associate, John A. Roebling, from injuries received in performing the duties of his profession, while it is a source of deep and general regret, and a public calamity, is particularly so to the Society of which he was a most honored member.

Resolved, That the American Society of Civil Engineers, in common with the whole community, tender to the family of the illustrious deceased the most heartfelt sympathy in their affliction; and that in honor of his memory the members of the Society be draped in mourning for a period of ninety days.

PERSONAL.

The American proposed by John Bright and W. E. Forster as a member of the Reform Club, and on account of whose blackballing they withdrew from the club, is Mr. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Smalley has since got in the club and the resignations of B. and F. have been withdrawn.

Mrs. Mary Rousseau Watkins, daughter of the late General Lovell H. Rousseau, United States Army, and widow of the late General Capt. J. Watkins, died, on the 8th inst., at St. Paul, Minn., whither she had gone for her health, which had been delicate for several years.

Mrs. Frederick Augustus Helster, living in the vicinity of Galesburg, Illinois, has a snuff box which Frederick the Great, of Prussia, gave to her husband's great grandfather, Henry Melicher Muhlenburg, a Lutheran clergyman, born in Germany, and educated at Halle and Goettingen. He was the first Lutheran who came to the United States, establishing the first church in Virginia. His son, Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, was the Speaker of the first Congress at Philadelphia.

A. H. Love, the lucky drawer of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, died a few days ago on his way to his house in Illinois from ohio.

The Emperor Napoleon, when near St. Cloud, on one day, came upon a group of little boys playing on the grass. His Majesty took notice of a gallnerbread stall that was near at hand, bought up the whole stock, and treated the boys all round. The London *News* observes: "The glorious scramble that followed may be accepted as some compensation for the contribution which will soon draft them into the army."

Miss Anna Dickinson gave her first lecture in San Francisco on the 12th inst. She spoke of the Chinamen, and said she had been asked whether she favored giving the ballot to Chinamen, God forbid, she said; there is too much stupid voting in our midst to-day; but if the Chinamen are oppressed, the ballot will be given to them to enable them to protect themselves. Meanness and oppression excite indignation and benevolence, until at last even the oppressors are never safe. California, for which God and mankind have so much, owed it to herself to be generous. There, if any where, we should see the noblest results of liberty in America.

We do not know whether Sentter, the candidate for Governor in Tennessee, is in favor of woman's suffrage or not, but he certainly has a woman's influence. At the close of a recent stump speech he said: "Ladies, a word before we part—when the day for election arrives, get up early, prepare a good breakfast, have the shaving water and towel ready, let nothing but smiles and cheerfulness possess you, and when the good man starts for the polls go with him to the gate, put your arm about his neck, kiss him, then ask him to vote for Senter."

A Miss Gertrude Mann created quite a sensation in Adrian, Michigan, on Friday, by attempting to walk twenty-five miles in six hours and twenty-three minutes, on a trotting track. She accomplished her task easily, and the first part of the time was in good style, but was dissuaded by her friends. In the last mile the spectators were all participants, and full female pedestrian lives in the township of Rome, near by.

A contemporary says that Mrs. Helmbold, sender of the *tea* at Long Branch, is one of the buchuriosities of American society.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "General Thomas Jordan, who is in command of the Cuban filibusters, is said to be one of the biggest fools in the world. He was Beauregard's chief of staff at Manassas, and the purple author of the awful rhetoric of Beauregard's report. The filibusters are to be pitied."

The motive of Ismael Pasha, Viceroy of Egypt, in making such tremendous efforts to attract Europeans to Cairo, is simply his desire to sell vacant lots in that city, of which he owns nearly every inch of ground, at as high rates as possible. For the same reason he built the splendid Cairo Opera House. He owns all lots surrounding the building, and the existence of the latter they would be entirely worthless.

Dr. Holland visited Hiram Powers, at Florence. He says: "I had read so many times of the charm of his personal presence that I was quite on curious to see him as his marbles; and I was not disappointed in him. He was in his artist's dress and little round cap, and received me with that cordiality which speaks to the heart at once, and makes it feel that it is in the presence of a most brotherly man. Mr. Powers is not far off to be anything but a simple, truthful child. His form is strong and manly, his eye wonderfully bright and soft, and the expression of his face is mild, firm and happy."

The brother of the notorious Duke of Hamilton, one Lord Charles Hamilton, fought a duel lately near Paris with a M. de Barges. The latter, who had no acquaintance with the nobleman, addressed him in some dancing-rooms as "Charley"—a liberty which Lord Charles resented by a slap in the face. He was "Jack with his handkerchief" to all Europe." A challenge followed, and the Frenchman was wounded in the arm by his adversary's sabre.

Trade and Financial Report.

[From the New York Times.]

The general trade of the week at New York was active in the export movements of both produce and specie, the two aggregating $7,750,000. The import entries continue on a liberal scale, and the foreign Merchandise (including withdrawals from bond,) upon which custom duties were paid, amounts to about six millions of dollars. The customs in July thus far run over 10 per cent. last season, and amount already at New York to $8,688,817, with a full business week to be added at the close of the month. At all the ports it is probable the July customs will yield nearly or quite $16,000,000 in gold. The internal revenues of the month, by reason of their prompter collection, show a much larger increase over the first month of the late fiscal year than the customs. And the new year may be regarded as opening auspiciously not only for the trade of the country but for the economical administration of the revenues, *and the reduction of the public debt.* As our tax and excise laws now stand, we believe the fiscal year 1870 will yield full *two hundred millions*, as against $160,000,000 for the year just closed. Of this twenty-five per cent. increase, we estimate ten per cent. for the legitimate increase of business and of incomes, and fifteen per cent. by the reform of abuses and the enforcement of economy in the collection of every class of our internal revenues. We should not be surprised if the public lands should yield a larger sum than usual since the homestead law was enacted, and it seems reasonably safe to add ten per cent. to the gold customs of the fiscal year 1869, raising the total from this source of revenue to two hundred millions in gold, or $75,000,000 over and above the sum required to pay the interest on our gold-bearing public debt. With, there is an earnestness displayed by the present Administration at Washington, in the application of existing and expected surpluses to the reduction of the principal of the debt, and also in utilizing the heavy balances in gold and notes heretofore kept idle in the Treasury, which foreshadows an early and decided, as well as great gratifying change in the value of the public credit, and in the financial situation of the country.

The *Revolution* shows up the advantage to women of wearing men's clothes: "Not long since a young man was taken dangerously ill, here in New York, at night. He was alone with his sister, and she was obliged to go after twelve o'clock for a physician. She trembled at the thought, and her brother resolved again and again to bear the pain until morning, but at last they felt she must go. The happy thought suggested itself to put on her brother's clothes and take the loaded pistol; but herself was, that she brought back the physician, and he never knew, until he reached the housesd she told him, that she was a woman. She said she had such a feeling of independence and safety as she passed men and women in the dark streets, that she immediately prepared a complete suit to wear whenever she sees fit. Thus armed and equipped, she takes evening walks, goes to church, lectures, the theater, and when in the country, rows alone by day and by night. Unfortunately, the law forbids women thus to protect herself."

LITANY TO THE HOLY SPIRIT.

BY ROBERT HERRICK.

In the hour of my distress,
When temptations me oppress,
And when I my sins confess,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When I lie within my bed,
Sick at heart, and sick at head,
And with my doubts discomforted,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the house doth sigh and weep,
And the world is drowned in sleep,
Yet mine eyes the watch do keep,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the passing bell doth toll,
And the furies in a shoal,
Come to fright a parting soul,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When God knows I'm tossed about,
Either with despair or doubt,
Yet before the glass be out,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the tapers now burn blue,
And the comforters are few,
And that number more than true,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the priest his last hath prayed
And I nod to what is said,
'Cause my speech now decayed,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the tempter me pursueth
With the sins of all my youth,
And half damns me with untruth,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the flames and hellish cries,
Fright mine ears and fright mine eyes,
And all terrors me surprise,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

When the judgment is revealed,
And that opened which was sealed,
When to Life I am appealed,
Sweet Spirit, comfort me.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. ROSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

THE LAFAYETTE COURIER SAYS:

"In our advertising column will be seen the advertisement of Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment, a preparation of real merit. We judge of its merit from many high toned testimonials from prominent gentlemen with whom we are personally acquainted. It is put up in a neat and tasteful manner, and as a price which brings it within the reach of the rich and poor alike. It is said to be prompt and its cure permanent. Its use is painless and innocent. An article of this kind cannot but be considered in the light of a public good, for Corns and Bunions are the greatest pests we know of. Young Ladies and Gentlemen can by its use, "trip the light fantastic toe," with ease and comfort now. We bespeak for it a trial.

PREPARED AND SOLD BY
A. J. RANKIN,
DRUGGIST,
44 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sent on receipt of 60 cents to any address.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. Great care is taken in their composition. What they do once they do always. They contain nothing injurious, being purely vegetable; no harm can arise from their use in any quantity to all of any age. They are adapted to all ages. Can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Strangury, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS
P.O. BOX

S. BEYMER,
R. F. BAUMAN, } Late of B. L. Fahnestock & Co.
Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Pure White Lead,
DRY AND IN OIL.
ORANGE MINERAL. LEAD. POTTERS' LEAD. Fine Paint, Putty and Colors.
No. 24 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.
The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name.
REWARD.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulteration found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity, and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand.
BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.
CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attempting the largest and increasing

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 133.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1869.

Money for discounts is becoming easier and more plentiful at the banks—some of them could do more paper than is offering. There is no change in the condition of the outside markets. Columbia oil stock is sold at 20, but little offering, however. Valley 7-30 bonds are in moderate demand at from 83 to 83½—few sellers, however, at these prices.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Allegheny National Bank	$66 50
Second National Bank	98 00
German Insurance Company	34 30

—Government bonds were steady, but dull, except for those issues which have suddenly assumed attractions for the speculative and investment demand from their marked disparity in price with the bonds which are being purchased every week by the Government, and are, therefore, held at prices which check investment for the present. An attempt has been made to bear the market on account of this disparity, but without success. The fact is that, with the recent law of Congress and the steady decrease of the national debt, our Government securities are destined to rule with gold. They are fast approaching an equality in Europe (91 there would be par in gold, owing to the difference in exchange), and the home market will follow the foreign. The New York *Herald* says: We had occasion last week to speak of the stock gambling proclivities of our public officials in connection with the exchanging of their bonds on deposit at Washington. The *Financial Chronicle*, in referring to the manifestation of the same evil in the recent disturbance of the money market, says that "there are not a few national banks in the country whose officers almost reside permanently in New York, and use the money of the bank in Wall street to much better purpose, so far as profits are concerned, than if they soberly and quietly sat still at home and lent it to their neighbors in the legitimate way of business and discounts. We do not refer to speculative bank officers, but to 'those sharp, shrewd, austere men of business,' so described, but always in a tight money market have large sums to lend at the highest rates. How far these recent transactions for usury will check this trading in money we cannot tell; but there is no doubt that the actual sums which have been lending in Wall street of late at usurious rates were not wholly derived from our city banks or from city lenders. A goodly portion of the amount, we fear, comes from country national banks, which are technically said to be 'run in Wall street.' There is some doubt whether such transactions would not have their privileges revoked if these privileges, which really belong to another State, are thus transferred to New York for the sake of extra profits. The country banks are notoriously unable to make such large profits as the banks of the city, but this is no excuse for the abuse in question. We do not now discuss this aspect of the case, however. We only allude to it as an illustration of the vast profits which shrewd money lenders can make by manipulating loanable capital in Wall street."

MESSRS. IRA B. MCVAY & CO. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Mor.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	122¼	122⅝	122⅝
1862 5-20's	122¼	122⅜	122⅜
1864 5-20's	122¼	122⅜	122⅜
1865 5-20's, old	122¼	122⅜	122⅜
1865 5-20's, new	120¼	120⅜	120⅜
1867 5-20's	121	121	121
1868	121	121	120⅞
10-40's	117¾	117¾	117⅝
Gold	137¼	137¼	137⅜

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 26.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, 1881	122¾	¼	
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	122⅝	⅛	
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	122		
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	122		
U. S. 10-40s	117½	⅛	⅛
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1865	120⅞	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1867	120⅞	⅛	
5-20s, Jan. and July, 1868	120⅞	⅛	

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at A. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 27, 1869.	10	00	11	00	12	00	1	30	4	00
	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
New York Central	218½		219½		219		219		219½	
Hudson River			193½		193		193			
Harlem			140							
Reading	98¾		98¾		98¾		98¾		99	
Michigan Central			106½		106		105½		105½	
Illinois Central							107½		107¾	107¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh							102½		102¾	102¾
Fort Wayne							101½		101¾	101¾
Chicago and Northwestern	79¾		80¼		80		80		80	
Do preferred	91¾		91¾		91¾		91¾		92	
Rock Island	114¾		114¾		114¾		114¾		114¾	
Toledo and Wabash			73		73		73		73	
Toledo and Wabash pref.										
Chicago and Alton			109½				109		109	
St. Paul			76				76		76	
St. Paul, preferred			86¼				86¼		86¼	
Ohio and Mississippi			30¼				30¼		30¼	
Pacific Mail			53¾				53¾		53¾	
Western Union Telegraph			37				37		37¼	
Adams Express			60¾				60¾		60¾	
Merchants' Union Express			39				39		39	
American M. U. Express			42				41		41¾	
Wells, Fargo & Co.			23				23		23	
United States Express			69				69		69	
Gold	137¼		137¼		137¼		137¼		137¼	

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Mon.	Tues.	Adv.	Dec.
N. Y. Central	216½	215¾		¾
Hudson River	193½	191		2¾
Harlem	141½	140¾	¼	
Reading	99¼	98¾	¼	
Mich. Central	107	106		1
Mich Southern	106¾	105¾		¼
Illinois Central	112	111¾		¼
Cleve. and Pitts	108	107¾		¼
Fort Wayne	102¾	101¾		1
Chicago and North.	79¾	80	¼	
do preferred	93¾	91		2¾
Rock Island	114¾	114		¾
Tol. and Wabash	73¼	73		¼
do. preferred				
Chicago and Alton	161			
St. Paul	76			¾
do preferred	86¾	86¼		½
Ohio and Miss.	31¼	30¼		1
Pacific Mail	53¾	53¾		
Western U. Tel	37¼	37¼		
Adams Express	60¾	60¾		
Merch U. Ex.	40½	39		1½
American M. U. Ex.	42	41¼		¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	23	22¾		¼
United States Ex.	69	69		

—The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says:

The principal feature on Third street was a very decided advance movement in stocks, which was led by large purchases of Reading by New York parties. Nearly thirty thousand shares of stock changed hands, over twenty-three thousand of which was Reading. The opening sales of the latter were at 97¾, rising before the first board to 97¾, after which it steadily rose to 98¾, closing strong. Rumors were current that New York parties intended to "corner" the "shorts" in this stock, and not a few of them were frightened into covering. One noted "wobbler," sending danger yesterday, bought very heavily, and is now pronounced "convalescent" by his friends. "Wobbling" was his disease, but his speedy recovery will prevent his being taken short for the immediate present.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
TUESDAY EVENING, July 27, 1869. }

Our general markets to-day were quiet and dull, with but little change notice able in prices from those last quoted.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Sales of new at 6 00@9 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality, and market dull. Receipts good, and the quality improving.

BUTTER—Receipts fair, and market rather dull at 22@23c ₱ lb for prime to choice. Common grades and inferior entirely nominal.

CANDLES—Fresh packed command from 20@21c ₱ dozen; most of the stock is held over.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice ₱ gallon 85c, and fair 60c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₱ lb 40c, and mixed with grease 30c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 44 for extra No. 1, and $1 68 for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market active and advancing. We quote shoulders at 13½@15c; sides 18½@18½c; clear sides 19@19½c; canvassed hams 22@23c; canvassed shoulders 20@20½c; canvassed breakfast bacon 23c; canvassed dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 19½c, and in kettles 21c. Mess pork ₱ bbl $31 50.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18½c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@18c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $4 75 ₱ bushel.

POTATOES—Old out of market, and new ₱ bush 60@70c ₱ bbl, $1 50@2 and very dull of sale.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 90@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—No demand and prices nominally 7@8c ₱ hundred.

HAY—Old hay from country wagons $20@23 ₱ ton, and new $16@24, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The following mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale ₱ hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 00.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@56c ₱ lb.

CIDER—Pure apple cider ₱ bbl, $8.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 21c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@65c ₱ pair by the coop.

BEANS—Inferior $1 50@2 00 ₱ bush.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 33c ₱ lb.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $1 75@2 00 ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Market inactive, the demand being very light. Holders of good brands are firm, but common and low grades are nominal in price. We quote from store good to choice at $5 50@6 50; choice spring in bbls $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $6 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 75, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 00@7 25; second best brands from $6 75@7 00 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 60, and good extra and baker's flours in barrels, from $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75c@1 ₱ bush, as to quality.

GRAIN—The grain market continues dull. New winter wheat is bid for $1 25 ₱ bushel, but none offering in the market yet. Millers are in fair receipts of new from Tennessee, Illinois and Indian, at a cost of not over $1 20@1 25 ₱ bush. There is a fair milling demand for old red in this market at $1 35@1 40 ₱ bushel, as to quality. Oats are quiet and unchanged, with a fair supply. We quote 57@58c for No. 1 oats, at 68@70c and from store at 70@71c per bushel. Corn is scarce and firm at 80 to 85c for choice in Elevator, and some sales of very prime yellow at higher figures, and nominal figures. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Buckwheat is nominal at $1 20 ₱ bushel. In barley there is nothing doing.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote high wines at $1 05. Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10; half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old 30 Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, July 28, 1869. }

The market yesterday was scarcely so strong in feeling as the day before, but there was no giving way in prices. But few sales were reported. We note as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls crude (seller evening at	15c
The same bids were made for more yesterday.	
1,000 bbls July at	15½c
1,000 bbls July at	16c

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls July at	31½c
1,000 bbls July at	32c
500 bbls July at	31½c
1,000 bbls July at	31½c
2,500 bbls August to December, 300 each month	32½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—Closing last night: Crude sparingly offered; demand only moderate; in bulk 17½c; in barrels 25c. Refined limited at 32½@33c; sold 30c; for last half of August and first half September; 33½c for October.

NEW YORK, July 27, 12 M.—Quiet but firm; crude 17½c; refined 32½.

NEW YORK, July 27, 2:00 P. M.—Crude quiet but firm at 17½c; refined dull and prices nominal at 32½@33c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—Market steady; prime light straw in the white, 30½c; standard white, 31½c; crude, 17c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 27, 1:50 P. M.—Market firm; sales at 30 bbls at 35 7500 bbl.

PITHOLE, July 27, 2:30 P. M.—Market strong at 35 2500 bbl.

ROUSEVILLE, July 27, 2:30 P. M.—Market firm at 35 70.

TITUSVILLE, July 27, 1:50 P. M.—Market quiet and but few buyers; small demand at $5 40@5 50 on the upper end $5 45@5 70 on the lower; sales 1,500 bbls at Titusville at $5 40@5 45.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 27, 1:45 P. M.—Market strong and steady; sales at 35 5000@5 05.

OIL CITY, July 27, 12 M.—Market firm and quiet, 35 05 freely offered but refused.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 27.—Cable dispatches report the market unchanged. In New York crude 17½c and refined 33c, with a firm market.

OIL CITY, PA., July 27, 11:45 A. M.—Market strong; offers to buy at 35 05@5 10; holders ask 35 20.

TITUSVILLE, July 27, 11:30 A. M.—Market very strong but quiet, yet South Hill at $5 50@5 60 on upper and $5 75@5 80 on lower creek.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 27, 10:30 A. M.—July 31½c bid and 32c asked; August, 32½c bid and 33c asked; August to December, 33½c bid and 35c asked; August to December, 34c; prices firm and steady.

TIDIOUTE, PA., July 27, 4 P. M.—Market firm; sales 600 bbls. at $5 50. Weather clear and pleasant.

PLEASANTVILLE, PA., July 27, 4 P. M.—Market dull at from $4 95 to $5. Weather clear and warm.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 27, 1:50 P. M.—The market has been quiet, firm and steady to-day; sales at 35 60 to 35 70; closed quiet. Weather clear and warm.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 27, 6:15 P. M.—July 31½c; August 32½c; September 33c; August to December 34c; sales at 35 60 to 35 70; closed quiet and steady downward; sales 1,000 bbls. July at 31½c; 500 do July 31¾c; 1,000 do July 32c; 1,000 bbls. August to December 33½c. Crude bulk.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Johnson & Payne	40	Waring & King	80
Pittsburgh Refinery	320	W. Wilson & Co	59
Total			1,299

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Oil Line.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 667 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Phila.

Pittsburgh Brew & Co, 259 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & co, 210 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia

Brady & Wagner, 299 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Chateau Oil to Company, 993 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Lea & Co, 100 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total shipments for the day, 2,628 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Brooks, R. & Co., 48 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 27, 1869.

CATTLE—The supply of cattle on sale this week aggregated 675 head, against 700 head last week, and 570 head the previous week. The supply was fully up to the demand, and the market ruled rather dull, and prices were lower on all grades, excepting for choice fat steers, which commanded for extra $8 ₱ hundred, and for prime to choice $7 25@7 75. Medium to good were from $6 50@6 90 ₱ hundred, and stock cattle (dull) at $4 00@5 50 ₱ hundred. The offerings were of a fair quality, but mostly of the medium quality. Very few were left over unsold, although some droves were bought and afterwards retailed out among the country drovers, and we note as follows: L. Bollschilds 20 head of Chicago steers, at 36 50@7 25; Greenwald & Kahn, 60 head of Ohio steers, at $7 00@8 00; Hedges & Taylor, 67 head of Ohio and Illinois steers and heifers, at $5 00@5 50; Marks & Bloom, 50 head of Ohio and Illinois stock, at $6 00@8 00; Haas & Kraus, 54 head of Ohio steers, at $6 00@7 00; Bernard & Bloss, stock, 53 head of Illinois steers, at $6 75@7 75; D. F. Moore, 13 head of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, steers, at $7 00@7 50; Moore & Hyde, 20 head of Belmont county, Ohio, steers and cows, at $5 50@6 50; Zeigler, 24 head of mixed stuff—steers, heifers, cows and bulls, at $3 50@7 00; D. P. Moore, 5 head of cattle at $6 75@7 50; Traurman & Loeman, 80 head of cattle at $6 75@7 50. J. Murdoch, 29 head of Illinois steers, at $6 50@7 00, from Western Reserve, at $7 15. M. Vuner, 59 head of steers and heifers, from Greene county, Ohio, at $6 75@7 50; Peter Hartman, 40 head of steers, from Greene county, Pa., at $6 00@7 50. H. Iles, Lafferty & Glass, 50 head of mixed stock, at $4 75@6 00. Kautz & Keefer, 24 head of Western Reserve steers at $6 50@7 00. Hazlewood & Lockwood, 18 head of steers at $7 25@8 00. C. Beeler, 6 head of Butler county, Pa., low grades at $4 00@5 75. Smith & Rice, 20 head of Ohio steers, at $7 15@7 50; 20 head of Ohio steers at $6 25, and 11 head retailed at $5 00@6 00. James Hamilton, 17 head of steers, heifers and cows from Washington county, Pa., at $5 00@6 00. Jacob Sweely, 10 head of steers at $7 00@8 00; S. Lowenstein, 23 head of steers, heifers and bulls from Washington county, Pa., at $4 75@6 00.

HOGS—There was a fair run, but sales were only made in a retail way at $10@11 ₱ hundred for prime to choice, and $10 00@10 25 for medium, or rather stock hogs.

SHEEP—The number on sale aggregate of both sheep and lambs 1,050 head, against 700 head last week, and 1,200 head the previous week. The supply being lighter than usual and a fair demand prevailing, the market ruled active and higher, especially on good to choice sheep, which were not plentiful enough for the quality to supply the demand. The ruling figures for choice fat sheep were $5 00@5 50 ₱ hundred, and lambs, from the lower grades to extra, at $1 50@4 00 ₱ head. The market was retailing quite dull at the close. Among the sales reported we note sales by Adam Spohn of 20 sheep at $5 00@5 50 per head, and 115 lambs at $1 50@3 50; Steinmantle & Co., 60 head of sheep and lambs at $1 50@3 25; John Thomas, 70 head of sheep at $4 50; Fowler & Walters, 120 lambs at 7c@$2 00, and 20 sheep at $2 00@3 00; Murrin & Bros., 118 lambs at prices ranging from $3 75@4 00; Garwin & Co., 130 sheep and lambs at an average of $2 00; Hindman, 100 sheep at $4 50@5 00; Indeed Kerr, 50 head of Washington county, Pa., sheep at $5 50@5 75; Hamilton & Gilmore, 80 lambs at $1 90@2 50; J. Davis, 50 head at $2 00@2 50; Humes, 80 lambs at $2 62½@3; J. F. Neely, 21 sheep at $2 25@3 50.

Live Stock at Chicago.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle for the past week were 6,450 head, against 9,411 head the previous week. The shipments for the week were 5,406 head, against 9,411 head last week. The market on Monday opened sluggish and prices weak, although the receipts were light, aggregating but 556 head. On Tuesday the arrivals continued light, but on account of favorable eastern advices there was quite a brisk demand, and an improved quality of stock offering, prices were firmer, all the better qualities changing hands at an appreciation of 20@25c ₱ 100 lbs. New York, Boston and Albany buyers have been in regular attendance, and have picked up, from day to day, nearly all good first and second-class steers offering, paying from $7 50@7 75 for good second-class steers averaging from 1,100 1,300 lbs, to $7 90@8 75 for choice, fat, smooth steers of from 1,250 1,400 lbs, average. In one instances $7 50 was realized, and for a drove of extra grade steers $8 12½ was paid, but these were considered extra prices, and in no way reflect the general market. Fair to good grades, averaging from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, have also met with a steady, healthy demand, at prices ranging from $6 75@7 75 for the former, and $6 50@7 50 for the latter. Common steers of from 1,000 1,200 lbs, average. In one instance $7 50 was realized, and for a drove of extra grade steers $8 12½ was paid, but these were considered extra prices, and in no way reflect the general market. Fair to good grades, averaging from 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, have also met with a steady, healthy demand, at prices ranging from $6 75@7 75 for the former, and $6 50@7 50 for the latter. Common steers of from 1,000 1,200 lbs, average. In one instances

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

OHIO PRESBYTERY.

TRIAL OF REV. S. B. LINN.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Charges of Unministerial, Indiscreet and Immoral Conduct—Testimony of Drs. Wilson and Jacobus, of the Western Theological Seminary—A Deposition.

The Ohio Presbytery of the Old School Presbyterian Church convened in the First Presbyterian Church (Dr. Scovel's) Wood street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of the trial of Rev. S. B. Linn, a young minister of the church, on charges of unministerial, indiscreet and immoral conduct preferred against him. It will be remembered that some months since a communication appeared in the COMMERCIAL in regard to the management of the Western Theological Seminary and the authorship was charged upon Mr. Linn. At the session of the Presbytery held in Mansfield in April last it was resolved to investigate certain rumors which, it was alleged, were afloat detrimental to his character as a minister. At a special meeting held subsequently in this city, The 27th of July (yesterday) was fixed for the trial.

Morning Session.

In accordance with the resolution Presbytery convened in the First Presbyterian Church yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock, and was opened by Rev. Mr. Gillespie in the chair.

The opening prayer was made by the Moderator, after which the roll was called and the list of members arranged.

A number of corresponding members were admitted to seats on the floor.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.

Rev. Dr. McKinney reported the organization of a congregation at Highland and moved that it be received into the Presbytery. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. McCleland, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, asked that ministerial relations between himself and congregation be dissolved, as he had accepted an appointment in the Freedmen's Mission. A commissioner from the congregation announced that a meeting of the session had been held, and that the congregation had acquiesced in the request made by the pastor. On motion the pastoral relations were then dissolved, and a commission was appointed to declare the pulpit vacant.

THE TRIAL OF MR. LINN.

On motion judicial business was taken up and Presbytery proceeded to the trial of Mr. Linn.

The Moderator inquired whether a copy of the charges had been served upon the accused, and whether the citations had been served.

Rev. Mr. Kerr, chairman of the Committee, announced that they had been properly served. Mr. Kerr then said that on account of sickness in his family he would be unable to conduct the case for the prosecution, and suggested the appointment of Dr. McKinney in his place.

Dr. McKinney said that he did not feel prepared to conduct the matter as it ought to be conducted in justice to the Presbytery and Mr. Linn. The Committee had received some papers, but had not had an opportunity of examining witnesses, and did not feel like conducting the case unless appointed by the Presbytery.

On motion Dr. McKinney was appointed to conduct the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Linn said he would ask that Dr. Bittenger be appointed as his counsel.

The Moderator said that he could not entertain the motion as Mr. Bittenger was a member of another Presbytery and only a corresponding member of this. He read an extract from the constitution which provides that none but a member of the court have a right to vote could be allowed to act as counsel in the matter.

Mr. Linn said that as it was well known that Dr. Bittinger was a member of this body, it was a matter of vast importance to him, and if counsel were denied him the cause would be crippled at the very beginning. He had failed to secure the counsel of other members of this Presbytery, and for these reasons he felt constrained to appeal from the decision of the Chair. Dr. Bittinger had been a champion of his, and knew all about this case, and it would be doing that gentleman a great injustice to deprive him of his assistance. For these and other reasons the appeal was made.

The moderator said it was simply a constitutional question.

The question was then taken on the appeal: "Shall the decision of the chair be sustained?" and decided in the affirmative by a vote of 14 to 12.

Mr. Ells thought that in a case of this kind, so important, they could make a little exception. He moved Dr. Bittinger be allowed to act as counsel.

Mr. Jennings would be glad if Dr. Bittinger could be allowed by the terms of the Constitution to act as counsel.

Mr. McIlwaine thought Presbytery was bound by a literal interpretation of the Constitution. No question of courtesy ought to interfere with the plain teachings of the law.

Mr. McKaig said it was a question of quorum of how far this corresponding membership allowed the Presbytery to go. It was a hardship that Brother Linn should not be allowed to have his choice.

Dr. Bittinger did not feel that this Presbytery intended to do Mr. Linn any injustice, but he thought by the decision of the Chair it was meant that professional counsel should not be employed.

It was then moved that Dr. Bittinger be permitted to appear as counsel for Mr. Linn, and the motion was lost.

Mr. Linn said that before entering upon the trial, as he was without counsel, and from something never anticipated by him, he would ask that Presbytery appoint some one to conduct the case for him. He was prepared personally to go on with the case, but every one present knew it would be unfair for him to say not one word in this matter, and he was afraid that his action in conducting the trial would be prejudicial to his case.

A number of names were suggested, and Mr. Linn suggested that of Dr. McKaig, although he said he was at a loss to know whom to select.

Mr. McKaig said he felt constrained to act if the Presbytery so desired, although he did not feel that he could possibly attend to the duties properly.

Mr. McKaig was then appointed by vote of the Presbytery to act as counsel for Mr. Linn.

THE CHARGES

Rev. Mr. Kerr then submitted the charges and specifications:

Charge first was that he was guilty of unministerial conduct, by which he had unfitted himself for the discharge of the sacred duties of the Gospel Ministry.

Charge second was that he was guilty of indiscreet and immoral conduct, by which his life was made to be opposite to the cause of Christ.

There were some twenty specifications, and after they had been read the Moderator said it devolved upon him to ask Mr. Linn whether he plead guilty or not guilty.

Mr. Linn—Mr. Moderator and brethren, I plead not guilty.

Mr. McKinney inquired whether the plea was general and denial of the specifications, or if any of them were proved it would be a waiver.

Mr. Linn said that he was perfectly willing to bear it all if they could be proved. He meant to plead not guilty and to throw the whole upon the prosecution to prove the truth of the charges.

Mr. Linn then offered a paper which he said was in explanation of the plea just entered.

The Moderator said the paper could not be read unless there was a motion made to admit the business before Presbytery. If it was an explanation of the plea it could be heard.

Mr. Linn then commenced to read the protest, but had read only a few lines, when he was interrupted by the Moderator, who decided it was not an explanation, and ruled it out, saying that the Chair declined to receive it.

The portion read by Mr. Linn was as follows:

To the Ohio Presbytery now sitting in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh:

MR. MODERATOR AND BRETHREN:—The accused has not objected, and does not object to a fair and proper investigation of his conduct as a minister of the church by your body of which he is a member, but he does most earnestly and solemnly protest against being tried on the presentment submitted by the Presbytery committee.

Mr. McKaig asked whether it was ruled out entirely. The Moderator said he only decided it was not in order at the present time.

Dr. Marshall thought after the testimony had been closed Mr. Linn would then have an opportunity to make a speech, when he could present the paper.

The paper was declared out of order by the Moderator.

THE TESTIMONY OF MR DONAHUE.

F. R. Donahue, sworn.—Q.—Mr. Linn is charged with want of veracity, with drunkenness, and with improper conduct towards ladies. Have you any knowledge of the matter? Do you know anything as to what he told you of a book? A.—He met me on the street and asked me to purchase a book, and told me a number of persons had examined it and pronounced it worthy. He told me Drs. Wilson and Jacobus had examined it and pronounced it worthy.

Dr. Marshall—Why not take up the charges and specifications in their order.

Dr. McKinney—There are special reasons why we cannot.

Mr. McKaig thought the trial should be conducted in the order of the charges.

Mr. McKinney then read the second item and asked a question as to whether he knew anything of the treatment of the young ladies of Mr. George Patterson of Allegheny. Witness replied that directly he did not. The answer was then objected to by Mr. Linn, as it was rumor.

The Moderator said that indirect testimony would not be admitted as a matter of fact, but only as proving character.

Witness was asked if he knew anything as to the general charge of unministerial and immoral conduct, and if he knew anything of his acting in an improper manner towards young ladies. Witness replied again that he did not directly.

Q.—What was the treatment of Mr. Linn towards Miss Patterson. A.—I know nothing directly.

Q.—Indirectly then we will let the Court judge. A.—He was thrown on her and was familiar with her rather more than she desired and she requested him to withdraw and her father came and requested him to leave the house which he did. I only know she told me so; I believe she said he had made a proposal to kiss her and she declined and asked him to withdraw which he did soon afterwards.

Cross-examined.—Am not interested in the result of this case; in reference to the recommendation of the book by Dr. Jacobus a general remark was made; Mr. Linn did not say in those words that Dr. Jacobus had examined the book; he simply said they had approved of it; thought they must have seen the manuscript in order to approve it; recommended it to others because I thought Drs. Wilson and Jacobus had approved it; do not know directly what the nature of the alleged improper conduct towards Miss Patterson was; know indirectly.

The testimony as recorded by the clerk was then read to the witness, and some discussion ensued as to the questions and answers that had been recorded, and the testimony was approved by the witness.

Dr. Scovel then moved that the session of the Presbytery be from nine to half-past twelve A. M., and from half-past two till five P. M. Carried.

The Presbytery then adjourned, with prayer by Rev. Mr. Lee.

Afternoon Session.

Presbytery met at half-past two o'clock, the Moderator in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Beacom.

Rev. Mr. Beacom made the opening prayer.

A RESOLUTION.

Rev. Mr. Eels said that he had a resolution to offer. The investigation, as it was conducted this morning would take months, besides being out of all order and all law.

WHEREAS, Presbytery did, in the first resolution in respect to Rev. S. P. Linn, declare its knowledge of rumors of his character, and did also afterwards declare those rumors equal to that Common Fame in the Book of Discipline, therefore,

Resolved, That the first duty of the prosecuting committee is to establish the facts charged in the indictment upon which said rumors rest, and this also by witnesses that were present and cognizant of those facts.

In offering the resolution Mr. Eels said: We have already declared there are rumors, we should now hear the facts upon which those rumors are based and only the facts, and from persons individually cognizant of them. He said such testimony as had been admitted here would not be admitted elsewhere. Let Miss Patterson or her father be called. In law courts a man would not be convicted upon testimony such as they had been hearing and should it be received in a court of the Lord?

Jesus Christ. They had been hearing what one had said to another, and another to another. This was not the way to proceed with a trial of this kind. Therefore, if seconded, he offered the resolution.

The resolution was seconded, and the Secretary prepared to read the minutes.

The Moderator—It did not receive a second.

A MEMBER—I second the resolution.

The Moderator—It is too late, sir.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

MOTION TO TAKE DEPOSITION.

Mr. A. M. Marshall said there was a little girl, who was a member of his Bible class, but he could not ask her to come in before the audience to testify. He would ask that a committee could be appointed, and her testimony taken in a few minutes, and it was necessary that it be taken soon as she was going out of town. Her testimony could be taken this evening I am speaking of? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—You left me pleasantly, did you not? A.—Yes sir.

Q.—You bade me good evening? A.—I did, sir.

Redirect.—Q.—What was your impression at the time of Mr. Linn's conduct? A.—I felt insulted, and if it had not been for that would have gone to see him.

Re-cross.—Q.—Did you think he meant you had grown? A.—No, sir, I did not know what he meant.

TESTIMONY OF REV. JOHN SMITH.

You have heard the charges named and especially with reference to the book. Have you been about publishing and issuing to his subscribers? A.—Some months ago, I cannot give the exact time but some months ago I had been in the office of Mr. George Shinas, a member of the Pittsburgh bar, a gentleman who proved to be Mr. Linn, was there although a stranger. He was introduced but I did not hear his name. He spoke to Mr. Shinas and a gentleman named Mr. Patterson, who was reading law in the office of Mr. S., on the subject of a book; that he wanted some one to publish his book; that he was going to publish that book upon the "urgent solicitations." I think these were the words; my recollections are that the words were "urgent solicitation" of Drs. Jacobus and Wilson—that he had kept while in College, and subsequently, book extracts he denominated them; that he had submitted those extracts, or this collection, to these Professors, and that they had urgently requested him to publish this book, and he had said he would do so at the earliest date he could; he mentioned that he had quoted several times that he would be regarded as a recommendation—the name of a Professor heading a list would be regarded as such? A.—I simply recommended him to publish it himself.

Q.—Have I not consulted you for years in regard to my affairs? You have.

Q.—You have always given me good advice? Laughter.

TESTIMONY OF DR. JACOBUS.

Rev. Dr. Jacobus was called, and his testimony was objected to by Mr. Linn on the ground that it was not on the list of witnesses furnished him by the prosecuting committee.

Dr. Jacobus—I should be glad if you would excuse me from testifying. I have nothing to say.

Mr. McKinney said that Dr. Jacobus being a member of the court could be called at any time—instanter.

The Moderator read from a book on church laws to show that the testimony of Dr. Jacobus was admissible as a member of the Presbytery.

Mr. Linn said that he regretted to be compelled to challenge Dr. Jacobus, but was constrained to do so upon other grounds. He then read a lengthy extract from the book of church discipline, which he contended was unconstitutional as a "personally interested" party.

The Moderator said there was no evidence of this before the Presbytery, and decided that the testimony was admissible.

Mr. Linn proposed to offer proof of his statement.

The Moderator—Unless the decision of the Chair is appealed from the prosecution will proceed.

The examination of Dr. Jacobus was then proceeded with as follows:

Q.—Dr. Jacobus state whether you examined the manuscript of the book on which you have recommended it. A.—Mr. Linn never submitted any portion of it any stage; of course I never examined it, and never recommended it. Mr. Linn merely took up his residence at the Seminary as a preacher.

Q.—Can you tell how Mr. Linn's name got on the catalogue? A.—It is customary in residents who lodge there and resident preachers to have their names entered as such.

Cross-examined by Dr. Linn.—Did you say I called upon you and had conversation in reference to this book? A.—I do not remember ever having a word with you upon that subject.

Q.—Did you ever subscribe to the book? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not tell Dr. Wilson that I had spoken about the book, but you had not seen the manuscript? A.—Not to my recollection; I never conversed until to-day with him about the book; was sent in answer to a subscription.

TESTIMONY OF A CLERGYMAN OF THE DENOMINATION.

Jerrold Hopkins, sworn—You are a member of Westminster Church, Cleveland? A.—Yes, sir, at present.

Q.—State the conduct of Mr. Linn towards your sister-in-law while he was pastor of your church.

Mr. Linn said there was no recollection upon this subject.

Witness said there were rumors in reference to the conduct of Mr. Linn towards a lady that in consequence of this Mr. I. had resigned his position as pastor; the charge against him was that he had kissed Miss Bruff. He was told were that he had simply kissed her, and she had consented to the kissing, although at first was the case he had not been indulging in luxuries.

Witness stated that subsequently he had learned that the lady resisted and Mr. L. forced her against her will, and subsequently insulted, and if it had not been for that would have gone to see him.

On cross-examination witness testified that he had signed a paper inviting Mr. Linn to become pastor of the church, but had never heard charge got along pleasantly until the matter referred to occurred.

Presbytery adjourned until half-past nine o'clock to-day.

Where the Secret Lay.

Two friends, both in comfortable circumstances, young and old, had met in the course of life, built themselves two houses side by side, outwardly like unto each other as two peas. The interiors were wholly dissimilar, for in the general appointments the wives exercised their influence. Throughout, that stiffness and grim monotony was noticeable; in the other the eye delighted and subsequently the entire household, from attic to cellar. In point of cost, the difference in the outlay for building, yet the difference was not such as to perceive a vast difference in the effect produced. Which was the secret? Just the one, color harmonized with color, proportion was duly proportioned, appointment with appointment. In the one was cold, colorless mantles, table tops and side boards. In the other was soft, warm colors, mellowed by delicate covers and carpets, but in the mantels, tables, sideboards, chairs and sofas was ornament. Mellow tints reflected by marbleized substants that pleased the eye, blending together producing an admiration to others. Now if I was, after all, a mere matter of a woman's calculation. Let those who prefer to rear themselves household gods stroll into Daniel Hunter & Co.'s establishment, No. 66 Fourth street, before ordering their mantels, and they will acknowledge the truth in the matter of harmonizing colors they need not necessarily be limited to carpets, curtains, covering for furniture and the like. Let the engineer of the building, as well as beauty, they will learn that marble is in reality far inferior to slate when properly marbleized.

Preserving Fruit.

We desire to call the special attention of our readers to the superior fruit jars, etc., which Gates manufactured and for sale by S. M. Kier & Co., 363 Liberty street. There are three sizes of the jars, viz: one, two and five gallons, the principal size of the former holding one quart. These jars are covered with solid French glazing, are durable and more preferable than glass, because they exclude the light. They are sold lower than they can be bought in New York.

Speer's Port Grape Wine.

For persons of sickly and debilitated constitutions it is especially recommended as a valuable tonic and invigorator. As a dinner wine it is pleasant and refreshing, and its exhilarating effects considerably assist digestion. For general family use it cannot be excelled by the finest imported Port for taste, flavor, or juicy richness, while it is devoid of the deleterious and intoxicating qualities which uniformly characterize foreign wines.—*Independent.*

Our druggists keep it.

Juniper Tar Soap

Is a certain cure for Chapped Hands and all Roughness or Irritation of the Skin, Eczema, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all other cutaneous affections, making the skin soft and smooth. Manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Tents for Camp Meetings.

Hunting and fishing parties, three sizes, for sale cheap, at J. H. Johnston's, 179 Smithfield street. MWF

Parham Sewing Machine.

The most perfect and reliable lock-stitch family machine in the market. Office, 61 Wood street.

Rouse the System.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands who in some manner condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer positive pain; but they have no appetite for anything which affords mental or spiritual nourishment, and their more robust and energetic fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and languor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of tissue is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? *The system needs rousing and strengthening*; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to, but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experiences of a quarter of a century, is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *order the system up* by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nutrition and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame and the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influences. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of fresh tissue, muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing Hussey, Wells & Co. to Construct Iron-Clad Additions to their Present Works.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That Hussey, Wells & Co. be and they are hereby authorized to construct from the buildings on their present works, as follows: One addition to rear of mill on Seventeenth street, 65 by 55 feet. Also, an addition to shop fronting on Columbus street, running to the Seventeenth street, 63 by 100 feet; also to rebuild storeroom on Seventeenth street, 25 feet square.

SEC. 2. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into law in Councils, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1869.

JAMES McCLOSKEY,
President of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

W. A. TOM. INSON,
Pres't bent of Common Council.

Attest: H. M. MASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE

Providing for a Better Supply of Water in Certain Portions of the City of Pittsburgh.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same, That the Water Committee be and they are hereby authorized to contract with the lowest responsible bidder, for the erection of a Pumping Engine and Stand Pipes, cost not to exceed the sum of $6,000 dollars, at such point as they may deem most advantageous for the supply of the Fifth Ward, and keeping along said Wharf as close as may be to the Smithfield street bridge, and also under the St. Clair street and Hand street Bridges, to the end that the Fifth Ward may be at all times able said Company to make a practicable working connection with the Water Works, at such point hereafter to be constructed to the said Stand Pipes, which they may deem most advantageous for the supply of the Fifth Ward, for the use and benefit of the inhabitants thereof.

SEC. 2. Said Company shall, in the construction of said Pipes, lay the same in such manner as to secure the Street Committee, and shall conform to the grade of the Street and Wharf now established, and when laid, unless the Street Committee and Proper Wharf Committee shall otherwise direct, shall cover the same as said Company may desire to make.

SEC. 3. That said Company shall have the right to lay any portion of the track hereby authorized, they shall deem fit, in the Street and Wharf, with the approbation of the Street Committee and proper Wharf Committee, in connection with the Exchange Alley Railway Company, shall determine the exact location of said tracks and the manner in which the same shall be laid to grade thereof.

SEC. 4. That said track shall be laid and all pavements which may be displaced relaid under the superintendence and to the satisfaction of the proper City Officers, and all expense attending the same shall be paid by said Company, who shall also keep the same in good repair and condition between the rails and three feet outside of such rails, and said Company shall replace iron curvets under said railroad track and Wharf, whenever the same may be worn out or required by the Street Committee, of a pattern to be approved by said Committee.

SEC. 5. If any change shall be made in the streets or wharves under which said Pipes may be laid, which may be occasioned thereby.

SEC. 6. That this Ordinance shall not traverse the streets and wharves of said city with their incorporations and privileges. A grace of one year and six months is hereby granted to said Company, to complete the work provided for in this ordinance.

SEC. 7. This ordinance shall not be published or recorded until the said Company shall have filed with its Board of Directors, accept the same, which shall be done within thirty days, and authorize the proper officers of said Company to enter into a contract to build the conditions thereof. And said Company shall not be authorized to do anything under this ordinance until such contract shall have been signed and filed with the City Controller.

Laid over until next meeting and ordered to be printed once in the papers authorized to do the city printing.

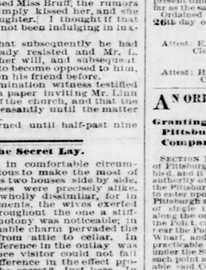
INSURANCE.

ONE HUNDREDTH

SEMI-ANNUAL

EXPOSE.

JULY 1, 1869.



CAPITAL,

$3,000,000

ASSETS AT CASH VALUE, JULY 1, 1869.

Cash on hand and in Bank - - - - -	$ 540,474 32
Real Estate Unincumbered - - - - -	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds - -	959,250 00
Bank Stock - - - -	1,418,450 00
United States Stock, City Stock, and other public Securities - -	2,181,039 50
Total - - - -	$5,352,532 96
Total amount of Losses Paid since its organization - - - -	$25,300,000 00

The leading Fire Underwriter in the United States.

Rates and Terms as Liberal as is consistent with Reliable Indemnity.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to, and Policies issued without delay, by

A. A. Carrier & Bro.

AGENTS,

No. 63 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED 1854
CASH CAPITAL, $175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

CHAS. M. CATANACH, - - - - President.
JNO. MCDEVITT, - - - - Vice President.
JAS. H. LOGAN, - - - - Secretary.
Capt. F. A. POHRMAN, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS:
W. A. Caldwell, Jas. A. Hutchison
Chas. M. Catanach, William Phillips,
George A. Berry, Robert Daleell,
John Caldwell, Wm. Metz,
Samuel Woodburn, R. Wallace,
Samuel Robison, Jas. Caldwell,
S. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, corner Wood and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, - - - - President.
WM. A. SELLERS, - - - - Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Rupert, and the inland navigation.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS.
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James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper
W. G. Hamilton, H. Hartnagel,
R. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John S. Dilworth,
Capt. John Snowden, Joseph Woods,
S. M. Kier. Wm. A. Rodgers.

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, N. E. cor. Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Merchandise, Steamboats and Vessels, Furniture and Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats as well Company may desire to issue.
Will at all times adjust losses and pay the same promptly.

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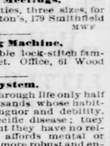
John H. Ward, Jno. J. Byers,
John E. Parke, Wm. Vankirk,
Jacob H. Brush, Jno. Caldwell,
Chas. Lambie, Samuel McCrickard,
Owen Glenn, Charles Avery.
WM. PHILLIPS, - - - - President.
JOHN H. WARD, - - - - Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, - - - - Secretary.
Capt. JAMES GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, - - - - President.
WM. F. HERBERT, - - - - Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE A. NIELD, - - - - General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s New Building, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks on favorable terms. A great portion of the Directors who are well known in the community, and who are personally responsible and liberally dealt with, to make the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.
James McAleer, Andrew Ackerly,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Eichbaum, John R. Hawkins,
Charles J. Clarke, D. Himmelright,
Wm. S. Evans, Thomas Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.

WM. F. HERBERT, Secretary.

SCALES.



Riehle Brothers
SUCCESSORS TO
Banks, Dinmore & Co.
STANDARD
SCALES.
John England & Co.,
AGENTS,
263 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

Full assortment of STANDARD SCALES of all kinds constantly on hand, including Dormant and Counter Scales, Platform Scales. Also, Counter and Prescription Scales. Particular attention is called to our CELEBRATED STOCK HOUSE SCALES and PARALLEL CRANE BEAMS, for weighing heavy castings. Also, Cotton and Hay Scales.
Scales repaired promptly. MWF

Reed & Barton,

TAUNTON, MASS.,

ESTABLISHED - - - - - - 1824.

Manufacturers of the New Patent

SEAMLESS LINED

Ice Pitcher,

Pronounced by Dr. HAYS, State Assayer of Massachusetts, to preserve Water perfectly Pure, while in others made in the usual manner of two different metals soldered or welded together (thus forming a galvanic arrangement), the water, after standing for one hour, was found to contain traces of Lead and Copper, and in four hours sufficient metal had been dissolved to render the water deleterious to health.

Are also Manufacturers of the Finest quality of

Electro-Plated Nickel Silver
AND
WHITE METAL
Table Ware,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Including a large variety of New and Elegant Designs, which are sold by the principal dealers with our guaranty that the goods are made of the best quality of Metal, and heavily plated with Pure silver.

The Highest Prize for Silver-Plated Ware

Was awarded to REED & BARTON, by the American Institute, New York, in 1867.

Office and Show-rooms at the Factory, Taunton, Mass., and

No. 2 Maiden Lane,
NEW YORK.
MWS

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our customers and the Trade, that we have in store and shall keep a constant supply during season, a variety of

SELF-SEALING
AND OTHER STYLES OF
FRUIT JARS,

PINT, QUART AND HALF GALLON,

Of the most reliable Patents now in the market. We are prepared to sell in large or small quantities, and invite the attention of all buyers to

C. IHMSEN & SONS
GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
No. 104 SECOND AVENUE, and 133 and 135 FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the Trade generally that we have established a Depot for

E. & M. BOLLMAN'S
IMPERIAL FRENCH WINE
VINEGAR,
WITH
WATT, LANG & CO.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

☞ Strength and quality guaranteed.
Increased facilities enable us to offer purchasers superior advantages.

BOLLMAN & CARL,
63 SOUTH GAY ST., Baltimore, Md.

PATENT VALVES.

PEET PATENT VALVE.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF
Engine Builders, Steam Fitters, Oil Refiners, Brewers and others to this Valve.

It has but recently been patented, and is rapidly superceding all other Valves now in use.

CADMAN & CRAWFORD,
AGENTS.
Corner Duquesne Way and Sixth street, late St Clair street.

Hoeveler, Kreuzkamp & Co.
(Successors to A. Hoeveler & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
GLUE, CURLED HAIR,
BRISTLES, BONE DUST,
NEATSFOOT OIL, &C.
DEALERS IN
Plasterers' Hair, Tampico, Hog Hair,
BONES AND HORNS,
No. 2 Sixth Avenue.

HARDWARE.

JOHN REBMAN. WILLIAM SCHIMMER.

J. Rebman & Co.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE

No. 226 LIBERTY STREET,
AND
NO. 11 SIXTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

J. M. FAHNESTOCK,

Successor to S. Fahnestock, dec'd,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer
IN
Foreign & Domestic
HARDWARE,

NO 56 WOOD STREET,
Third Door Below Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

A SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance entitled "An Ordinance Providing for the Issue of Bonds Amounting to the Sum of $1,000,000 of the Water Loan Authorized by the Act, Approved February 8, 1868," Passed June 15, 1869.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the City of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by the authority of the same, That the Ordinance entitled, "An Ordinance providing for the issue of Bonds amounting to the sum of $1,000,000 of the Water Loan authorized by the Act approved February 8, 1868," passed June 15, 1869 be and is hereby amended so that the same shall read as follows: Bonds shall be made payable to bearer with semi-annual coupons attached; they shall be in sums of one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars and one thousand dollars, in such proportion as the Finance Committee may determine; they shall bear interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and shall be payable in twenty-five years from the 1st day of April, A. D. 1868, which shall be the date of said Bonds; the interest on said Bonds shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer, by the Mayor, countersigned by the City Controller, and all to comply with the provisions of the Ordinance of which this is a supplement.

SEC. 2. The second section of the above mentioned ordinance hereby supplied, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That any ordinance or part of ordinance conflicting with the passage of this ordinance at the present time, be and the same is hereby repealed so far as the same affects this ordinance.

Ordained and enacted into law in Councils, this 26th day of July, A. D. 1869.

WILL BURGWIN,
President pro tem. of Select Council.

Attest: E. S. MORROW,
Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN BARTON,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest: HUGH MCMASTER,
Clerk of Common Council.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, FAN HANDLE ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, April 26th, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail,	12.05 a m	12.15 p m
Fast Line,	9.45 a m	7.15 p m
Express,	2.32 p m	4.35 a m

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mixed Accomod'n,	5.35 a m	6.55 p m
M Donald Accommod'n,	11.45 a m	8.15 a m
Steubenville Accomod'n,	3.30 p m	10.35 a m
M'donald Accommod'n,	5.15 p m	3.10 p m
Sunday Church Train,	12.58 p m	9.55 a m

The 2.32 p m train will leave daily. The 12.15 p m train will arrive daily. All other trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

The 9.45 a m train makes close connections at Newark or Zanesville.

GEO. SCULL, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, O.
W. W. CARD, Supt., Dennison, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE OIL REGIONS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

On and after MONDAY, June 14, 1869, two through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner Seventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express, 8.00 a m	Day Express, 5.15 p m
Oil City Express, 3.30 p m	Mail & Pass'r Acc. 10.15 a m
Brady's Bd Ac. 4.05 p m	Brady's Bd Ac. 10.15 a m
Throughout Line 9.40 p m	Red Bank Accom. 7.30 p m
20 Soda Works	Freeport Ac'n 6.15 p m
Accom'n, 6.30 p m	1st Hulton, 9.00 a m
1st Hulton Ac. 6.45 a m	2d Hulton, 2.00 p m
2d Hulton Ac. 12.00 m	3d Hulton Ac. 5.00 p m
3d Hulton Ac. 1.00 p m	Arnold's Ac. 7.40 p m
Arnold's Ac. 3.00 p m	

Church Train to and from Soda Works, (Sundays) leaves Pittsburgh at 8.00 a. m.

Express Trains stop only at principal points.

Accommodation Trains stop at all stations.

For further information apply to

J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l. Supt.
THOS. M. KING, Ass. Gen'l. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From April 26th, 1869, Trains will leave from and arrive at Union Depot, Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

Leave.		Arrive.	
Chicago, Ex.	2.00 a m	Chicago Ex.	1.58 a m
Rifle & Way, Ex.	7.25 a m	Chicago Ex.	12.05 p m
C. & Wg Mail	6.13 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10.45 a m
Chicago Mail,	6.35 a m	Lake Erie Ex.	4.35 p m
Chicago Ex.	9.45 a m	Chicago Mail	4.05 p m
C. & Wg Ex.	2.00 p m	Rifle & Way Ex.	4.05 p m
Chicago Ex.	2.23 p m	Erie & Cle. Ex.	9.55 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4.30 p m	Cl. & Wg Ex.	7.45 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8.35 a m	Leechburg Ac.	9.15 a m
Leechburg Ac.	10.03 a m	Beaver Falls Ac.	8.25 a m
Rochester Ac.	11.25 a m	Leechburg Ac.	11.00 a m
Rochester Ac.	1.25 p m	Enon Ac.	9.15 a m
Enon Ac.	5.25 p m	Leechburg Ac.	4.45 p m
Leechburg Ac.	5.10 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2.45 p m
Leechburg Ac.	7.00 p m	Rochester Ac.	5.45 p m
Leechburg Ac.	10.45 p m	Leechburg Ac.	7.25 p m
Day Express,	8.30 a m	Day Express,	9.55 a m
Day Express,	1.13 p m	Day Express,	9.55 a m
Mail,	2.45 p m	Mail,	1.15 p m
Chicago Express,	12.03 p m	Chicago Express arrives daily.	
Fast Line,	8.20 p m	Fast Line,	7.35 a m

Change of Cars between Pittsburgh and Chicago.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Indianapolis and Chicago.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Superintendent.
J. M. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Trains leave and arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty